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JAMES

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FOR THE VEG

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FOR NURSERY.

varieties of Potatoes.

The Largest Collection to be found in the World,

EMBRACING

EVERY STANDARD AND IMPROVED VARIETY;

—ALSO—



TESTED NOVELTIES

Both of Domestic and Foreign Origin, that are Suited to the Climate of the United States.

No. 15 JOHN STREET

NEW YORK

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Digging the Varieties of Potatoes.



Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables.

The first thing necessary to secure good crops of vegetables is to select a soil either naturally rich, or one which can be readily made so by the addition of good stable manure. It is useless to expect crops of good quality from a poor, thin soil. Choose, if possible, one of dark loam with a sandy sub-soil, through which water will pass readily. Such, with good cultivation, will produce an abundance of early and late vegetables of excellent quality. If a soil of this character cannot be had, select the best that is obtainable, and if necessary put down drains to take off the surplus water. After the garden is chosen, thoroughly prepare it for planting by giving a heavy dressing of well-rotted stable manure. Plow and sub-soil to the depth of twelve inches at least, and more if it can be done. In the Directions given in the body of the Catalogue the *least* space required by the different kinds is given. This is done on account of the limited size of many gardens, which necessitates economy of space. When possible, give more room, and the yield will be found superior in quantity and quality.

Never sow *any* garden crop broadcast if it is desirable to save time, expense and trouble. When sown in drills or rows, weeds can be more easily destroyed, and the ground kept open and loose. Keep the hoe in constant use, or, what is still better, when the weeds are just showing above the surface, a sharp-toothed steel rake. By their faithful use there is no need of a single weed ever going to seed, and in a few years the difference will be apparent in the diminished crop of weeds.

The same kind of crop should not occupy the same ground year after year. After manuring well such crops as grow above ground (Cabbage, Peas, &c., also Potatoes, and the like), follow next year with root crops (Carrots, Parsnips, &c.), which will not require so much manure.

We need scarcely suggest the advantage to be derived from an early starting of vegetables in hot-beds. The trouble is very slight, as compared with the gain in time, and the satisfactory results thus secured. Of course, this is imperatively necessary where vegetables are raised for market.

All these suggestions are of practical importance, and, if acted upon, will secure early and abundant crops.

TO PREPARE A COLD-FRAME.—The cold-frame should be made the same as for a hot-bed, the difference being, that in the former there is no bottom heat applied. After the frame is made, it is filled with good, rich soil; that taken from the old hot beds, mixed with the fine manure from them, is the best. This is prepared in the Fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce plants set out, so that they will get established before very cold weather. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when Spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out for early crops.

Directions for Making a Hot-bed.

About the middle of February and up to the latter part of March, according to the latitude, provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stable; add to this, if they can be had, one-half its bulk of leaves; mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severe cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow it to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Prepare an excavation two and one-half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the South or East, if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for the sash should be eighteen inches high at the back, and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the most sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two and one-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep close, until the heat rises. It will be too hot to sow the seeds now, but in two or three days it will subside to 90 degrees, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The soil should be of well-rotted sods, mixed with fine, old manure in equal parts, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow-storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers, and Egg Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

PRICES.

The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit. Please add sixteen cents per pound for prepayment of postage, if desired by mail.

(See also table of Express tariff, page 4.)

SEEDS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

16 CENTS PER POUND should be added for prepayment of Seeds, if wanted by mail. Charges by Express are not uniform ; rates depending on distance and locality. (See table of Express tariff, page 4.) Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the Express Companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance. Of course we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a *guarantee* of safe arrival by Mail. It is rare, however, that Seeds fail to reach their destination in that way.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT

That our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the Seed ; and to save time, Seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, on each of their orders, their name and address ; also to indicate very precisely the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by Express, Freight, or Mail, and the Office or Railroad Station which serves their locality.

In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we shall choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means ; but *entirely at the risk of the customer*, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

SHIPMENTS BY EXPRESS "C. O. D."

Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go per Express C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers, not desiring this mode of carriage, should be accompanied by the cash.

In February we publish a list of *Gladiolus and Spring Bulbs*, and in September a Catalogue of *Dutch Bulbous Roots*.

✎ NOTICE. ✎

Write orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post-Office Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address,

J. M. THORBURN & CO., 15 John Street, New York.

Whenever our customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable Seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for Seeds. We would advise making an early test of Seeds, by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in the Catalogue, concerning each variety of Seeds and their culture. They are as full and explicit as the limited space of a Catalogue will admit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture, in and around New York. For more Northern and Southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, &c., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves.

WARRANTIES.

Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deep that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seeds, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of the conditions necessary to germination than from the bad quality of the seeds themselves. These conditions are: A proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in a proper condition, and present no mechanical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to form a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it; and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination; Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate readily at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off, in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continued drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether; besides these, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, *that while we exercise the greatest care to have all Seeds pure and reliable, we sell no Seeds with warranty, express or implied, in any respect, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the Seeds on these terms, they must be returned at once.*

JAMES M. THORBURN,
GRANT THORBURN, JR.,
F. W. BRUGGERHOF. }

J. M. THORBURN & CO.
15 John Street, N. Y.

SELECT NOVELTIES IN VEGETABLE SEEDS.



EARLY MAYFLOWER POTATO.

This superb new seedling was produced in 1877 by E. S. Brownell, the originator of the White Star and other varieties of high merit.

The **MAYFLOWER** is a cross between the Snowflake and Peachblow, combining the superior table qualities of both, with the additional merit of ripening as early as the Early Rose. It is very hardy and productive—not a single diseased one has yet appeared among them. It is the best keeper ever introduced. Mr. Brownell claims to have kept them in his cellar a year with quality nearly unimpaired.

In 1881 it was awarded a certificate of the highest merit by the London Horticultural Society, and in the same year the Massachusetts Horticultural Society of Boston awarded it a silver medal.

Believing that we shall greatly enhance the interests of our friends in offering them this new early variety, we have taken special pains to secure a fine and genuine, although limited, stock.

The general appearance of the Early Mayflower shows its parentage at once by its marked resemblance to the Snowflake. The color is white, sometimes strongly shading to russet. Eyes are remarkably shallow, and few in number. Its cooking qualities are faultless, whether baked or boiled.

We have found that it will bear very rich soil and high cultivation. The vines have a spreading habit, instead of the usual upright growth; this marked peculiarity of growth will distinguish it from other varieties.

Price per barrel.....\$8 00

“ “ bushel..... 4 00

“ “ half bushel.... 2 50

Price per peck.....\$1 50

“ “ half peck..... 1 00

“ “ pound..... 50

Beans, "Emperor William." A new extra white bean well adapted for forcing. Per quart.....\$1 00

Cabbage, "Waite's New Early London Dwarf." Delicate flavor and very early. Per packet..... 25

Cauliflower, "Thorburn's New Early Dwarf Surprise." A new strain suitable for forcing or out of doors, we recommend it highly. Per ounce \$5.00; per packet..... 25

Celery, Perfection Heartwell. For private or market gardens this is by all odds, the finest strain of Celery ever grown. It is very large and solid



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"WHITE PLUME" CELERY.

half-dwarf and full golden heart, which, when fully matured, literally burst through the outer covering. It is also one of the very best keepers. Per pound, \$10.00; per ounce..... 75

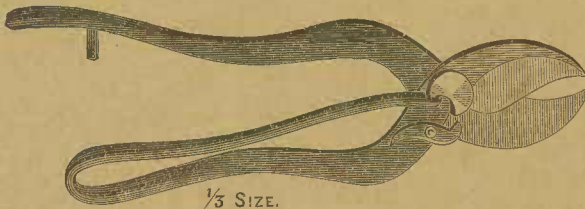
Celery, "White Plume." A sport discovered a few years past by Newark Celery Growers and introduced by Mr. Henderson, who describes it as a new sort, being naturally white and requiring no earthing up; quality good, but a poor keeper. Per packet..... 50

Peas, "Laxton's Earliest of All." A round blue-seeded Pea of excellent and rich flavour; is very prolific (averaging eight peas in a pod), and fit to gather before any other sort. Altogether, we consider it a very desirable new variety. Per quart..... 50

"Laxton's Minimum." The dwarfest of all Peas, being only half the height of Little Gem, and earlier than that variety. Per qt..... 50

Peas, Laxton's "Stratagem." This fine variety grows two feet high, and the plant is covered with immense pods, five to six inches in length, and containing eight to ten large fine-flavored Peas. Per quart.....\$0 75

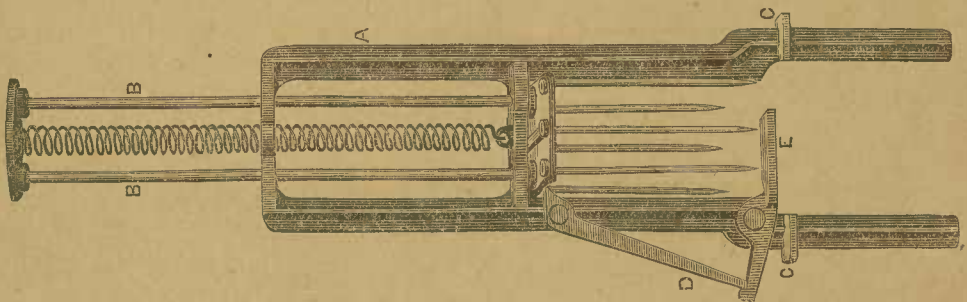
Pepper, New Golden Dawn. A perfectly Sweet Golden-yellow Pepper, thick meated and very productive, introduced last year and cannot be too highly recommended. Per pound, \$5 00. Per ounce..... 50



PERFECTION PRUNING SHEARS.

The Best of All.

No. 1, 7 inches, \$2 00 each. No. 3, 9 inches, \$3 00 each.
 " 2, 8 inches, 2 50 " " 4, 10 " 3 50 "



Olmsted's Mole Trap, \$1.50 each.

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO'S

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

—OF—

SEEDS

&c., &c., &c.

☞ You will notice that our prices are quoted at the New York lowest figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage, for which add 16 cents per pound.

☞ See page 52 of this Catalogue for complete assortments of *VEGETABLE SEEDS* of approved and choice Sorts, for from \$5 to \$25.



ARTICHOKE—ARTICHAUT—*Alcachofa*—Artichode.



FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

No. 15 French Green Globe, 7 oz., 35 cents; 7 lb., \$3.50.

No. 18 Large Paris, *very hardy*, 7 oz., 75 cents.

CULTURE—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and, when large enough, transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. After the second year the offsets are taken for planting new beds. The edible portions are the thick scales of the flower heads, which are eaten both raw and boiled.



CONOVER'S COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS.

ARTICHOKE, JERUSALEM—TOPINAMBOUR —*Cotufa*.

Tubers, \$3.50 \mathfrak{P} bus.; 25 cents \mathfrak{P} quart.

CULTURE.—Same as the Sunflower, which it resembles. The tubers may be planted whole or divided. Tubers excellent for fattening cattle and pigs. They are also pickled.

ASPARAGUS—ASPERGE—*Esparrago*—*Spargel*.

	\mathfrak{P} oz.	\mathfrak{P} lb.
20 French Argenteuil.....	25 cts.	\$2.00
24 Conover's Colossal.....	10 cts.	.50
" " 2 year old roots,		
\mathfrak{P} 1000 \$8; \mathfrak{P} 100 \$1.00		

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. Radish or Lettuce seed may be mixed with it, so as to mark the rows readily, and allow the weeds to be destroyed as soon as they appear. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one year old plants should be set out in the Spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches or more deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand to loosen it up, and also see that it is well under-drained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow fourteen inches in the row. Set the plants at least six inches below the surface. For market on a large scale, set four feet apart one way and one and a half the other, which will allow the use of a horse and cultivator to keep the weeds under. Every Fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the Spring forked in. In localities away from the seacoast, a dressing of coarse salt given in Spring, at the rate of two pounds to the square yard, will be found very beneficial.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS—FÈVE DE MA- RAIS—*Haba*—*Große Bohnen*.

	\mathfrak{P} bus.	\mathfrak{P} qt.
27 Early Mazagan.....	\$5 00	25
29 Broad Windsor.....	6 00	30
31 Sword Long Pod.....	5 00	30
33 Green Nonpareil.....	6 00	30

KINDS.—No. 27 is the earliest; Nos. 29 and 31 are best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in order to get them into pod before the heat of Summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

DWARF or SNAP BEANS—HARICOTS NAINS—Frijoles—Frup-Bohnen.

	per bus.	per qt.
35 Early Snap Shorts.....	\$7 00	30
36 Ne Plus Ultra.....	10 00	50
37 Canadian Wonder.....	8 00	40
38 Best of All.....	10 00	50
40 Osborn's Early Forcing....	10 00	50
41 Early Valentine.....	7 00	30
45 Early Mohawk.....	8 00	40
48 Early China.....	6 00	30
50 Early Dun Colored.....	6 00	30
53 Early Rachel.....	6 00	30
55 Early Yellow 6 Weeks....	6 50	30
59 Long do.....	6 50	30
64 Black Wax (yellow pod) ..	6 00	30
66 White Wax " " ..	8 00	40
68 Ivory Pod Wax, yellow pod.	9 00	40
69 Golden Wax " " ..	9 00	40
71 Crystal Wax " " ..	9 00	40
72 Lemon Pod Wax.....	10 00	50
73 Golden Butter Wax" ..	9 00	50
75 Flageolet Wax Red.....	8 00	40
77 " White.....	8 00	40
79 " Purple.....	8 00	40
81 " Improved Green..	8 00	40
90 Refugee or 1,000 to 1... 6 50	30	
90a Golden Refugee.....	8 00	40
91 Galega.....	6 50	30
95 White Scimitar.....	5 00	30
97 White Kidney.....	5 00	30
99 White Marrow.....	4 50	30



NE PLUS ULTRA BEANS.

KINDS.—Nos. 36, 41, 59 and 64 are the earliest; No. 45 the most hardy; Nos. 36, for green and 64 for yellow pod are best; No. 90 and 91 also for late, and best for pickling; Nos. 64 to 75 are the Dwarf Wax varieties, with yellow, transparent pods. Nos. 77 to 81 are the celebrated Flageolet Beans of the French, although used as a string bean are superior only as a shell variety, cooked precisely as the Lima delicious is no name for them.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly, make drills two inches deep and two feet apart; drop the Beans three inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than two inches deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed; and sow every two weeks for a succession.

POLE or RUNNING BEANS—HARICOTS A RAMES—Frijole de bejuco—Stangen-Bohnen.

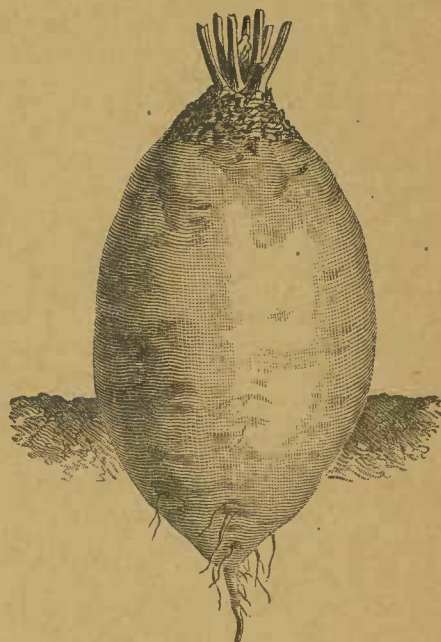
	per bus.	per qt.		per bus.	per qt.
115 Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry.....	\$10 00	50	139 Speckled Large Lima	\$16 00	75
118 Dutch Case Knife	9 00	40	141 Large Red Lima	16 00	75
129 Scarlet Runner.....	6 50	30	149 Dreer's Lima.....	10 00	50
133 Large White Lima....	9 00	40	153 White Dutch Runner..	8 00	40
134 Challenger Lima.....	20 00	1	162 Black Wax (yellow pod)	12 00	60
135 Potato Lima.....	9 00	40	169 White Algerian Wax ..	12 00	60
137 Small White Lima....	9 00	40	179 French Yard Long (curious and fine).....		1 50

KINDS.—Nos. 115, 118, 162, and 169 are best for Snaps, and Nos. 129, 133, 134, 149, and 153 the best for Shell Beans, and most valuable for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May for all except Limas, to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. One quart of Limas will make about 100 hills, allowing four to five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles, eight to ten feet long, should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.



EGYPTIAN BEET.



YELLOW OVOID MANGEL.

BEET—BETTERAVE—*Remolacha*—*Runkelrüben*.

		lb.	oz.			lb.	oz.
195	Extra Early Dark Egyptian	\$0	75	10	242	Victoria (<i>metallic-red foliage</i>)	
206	Dewing's Extra Early		75	10			\$4 00 40
212	Early Bassano		75	10	243	Dell's <i>Black-leaved</i>	2 00 20
214	Early Blood Turnip		75	10	247	Scarlet Ribbed Chilian	2 00 20
215	Bastian's Blood Turnip		75	10	248	Yellow Ribbed Chilian	2 00 20
220	Early Yellow Turnip		75	15	249	Crimson Veined Brazilian	1 50 15
229	Long Smooth Blood		75	10	250	Golden	1 50 15
240	Ne Plus Ultra (<i>dark foliage</i>)	2	00	25	251	Scarlet	1 50 15
241	Crown Prince (<i>deep red foliage</i>)	2	00	20			

KINDS.—Nos. 195, 206 and 212 are the earliest and best, if used when young. We recommend for early Summer use No. 195; No. 214 for General and Winter use; No. 229 also, for Late and Winter crops. Nos. 240 to 251 for ornament, are fine for borders or edgings on account of their brilliant foliage.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be a light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

BEET—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, Etc.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
260 Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel	50	10	283 Mammoth Long Red....	50	10
263 Long Red " "	40	10	290 White Sugar.....	40	10
271 Yellow Globe " "	50	10	293 Vilmorin's Imp. Sugar... 1	00	10
274 Red " "	50	10	298 Lane's Imp. Sugar.....	50	10
278 Yellow Ovoid " "	50	10			
280 Golden Tankard " "	50	10			

KINDS.—Nos. 260 to 283 inclusive are for feeding cattle ; Nos. 290, 293 and 298, for making sugar from, as well as for cattle feeding.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich manure. Sow in May and June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. A celebrated cultivator advises to sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high at the rate of 100 lbs Blood Guano, 200 lbs, Bone Flour and 400 lbs. Salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs dig the crop. But, in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel Wurzel should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation. Cover at first with a piece of canvas, and, as the cold increases, this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

BORAGE—BOURRACHE—*Borrajā—Borretsch.*

lb. ounce, 15 cents; lb., \$1.00.

The young leaves of this Annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salad or boiled as Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*.

CULTURE.—Sow in the Spring, in light soil, and transplant to shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

BROCCOLI—BROCOLI—*Brocoli—Spargelsohl.*

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
300 Early White.....	\$4	00 40	308 White Cape.....	\$8	00 75
302 Early Purple.....	3	00 30	310 White Sprouting.....	3	00 30
304 Early Walcheren.....	8	00 75	312 Sulphur-Colored.....	3	00 30
306 Early Pur. Cape (fine)...	4	00 40	314 Chappel's Cream.....	3	00 30

KINDS.—The above are the sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally. We recommend No. 306 as the most certain.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when plants are four inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage ; rich soil.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—CHOUX DE BRUXELLES—*Berza de Brusels—Rosenkohl.*

	lb.	oz.
316 Best French, or Roseberry	\$2 00	20
318 Improved Dwarf	2 50	25

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Broccoli, and transplant in July. They become very tender when touched by frost. The numerous small heads, when boiled and dressed with butter, make a most delicious dish.

BURNET—PIMPERNELE DE JARDIN—*Pimpernella*—*Pimpernell.*

324 Garden, 20 cents per ounce ; \$1.50 per pound.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. The leaves have a warm, piquant taste for salads and soups.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.



IMPROVED EARLY SUMMER CABBAGE.

CABBAGE—CHOU—*Berza de repollo*—Kohl.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
329 Etampes, (very fine).....	\$3 00	30	369 Early Winningstadt	\$2 00	20
330 Little Pixie	2 50	25	380 Early Dwarf Savoy.....	2 00	20
335 Wheeler's Cocoanut.....	2 50	25	384 Small Early Ulm Savoy ..	2 00	20
356 Early York.....	2 00	20	394 Early Ox-Heart	2 00	20
365 Early Jersey Wakefield...	4 00	40	399 Large Early York	2 00	20

Cabbage—Continued.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
401 Improved Early Summer...	\$4	00	40	418 Silver Leaf Drumhead...	\$4 00 40
403 Early Flat Dutch.....	4	00	40	421 Fotler's Brunswick....	2 00 20
409 Large Late Bergen	3	00	30	427 Filder Kraut	2 00 20
412 Large Late Drumhead...	3	00	30	448 Drumhead Savoy	3 00 30
415 Large Fine Flat Dutch...	3	00	30	460 Red Solid (for pickling)...	2 00 20

KINDS.—Nos. 329, 330, 356 and 365 are the earliest; Nos. 369, 401 and 403 are the best for second early. We particularly recommend No. 401. Nos. 409, 412 and 415 are the well-known Winter varieties. Nos. 412, 418 and 415 are the best for main crop. No. 448 is the best for family use.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbages should be a rich heavy loam, with good drainage; on such a soil, with an abundance of stable manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early Spring sow in Fall, and in a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold frames where they are wintered, taking care in planting to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in Spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way, and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety; if it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbages need the room. For late or Winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July; in this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with horse and cultivator. To prevent the Turnip Fly attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime over them as soon as they appear above ground. Lime or bone-dust make excellent fertilizers for this crop if sown and harrowed in lightly before the plants are set out.

CARDOON—CARDON—Cardo—Carbon.

465 Large Solid, 40 cents per ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups, and stews.

CARROT—CARÔTE—Zanahoria—Möhren.

	lb.	oz.
469 Extra Early Forcing.....	\$1	00 10
473 Early Scarlet Horn.....	1	00 10
476 Half Long, pointed.....	1	00 10
479 Half Long, stump rooted.....	1	00 10
482 Half Long Carentan (without core).....	1	00 10
484 New Half Long Luc (short thick).....	1	00 10
484a Danvers.....	1	00 10
485 Best Long Orange.....	75	10
489 Altringham.....	75	10
493 Long White.....	50	10

KINDS.—For the earliest and latest crops No. 469. It may be sown from April to August; very tender and fine for the table. Nos. 476, 479, and 485 are the best for the main crop. No. 485 is particularly recommended for stock; sow two pounds to the acre.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 469 as early as the ground can be worked; or for late crop, until latter part of July; for main crop, sow from the middle of May to 1st of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row; main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop; fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.



EARLY HORN CARROT.



EARLY FORCING CARROT.



SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

\$5 per oz., 25c. per packet.

CAULIFLOWER—CHOU-FLEUR—*Coliflor*—Blumenfohl.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
498 Thorburn's Early Dwarf Surprise, $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. 25c.		\$5 00	507 Large Algiers	\$8 00	60
499 Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.. $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt., 50c.		9 00	509 Early London	6 00	50
503 Early Dwarf Erfurt... \$30 00		2 00	512 Thorburn's Nonpareil.	6 00	50
504 Early Snowball, $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt., 25c.....		5 00	513 Half Early Df. French	6 00	50
505 Early Paris..... 10 00		75	514 Stadtholder.....	6 00	50
506 French Imperial 10 00		75	517 Walcheren	6 00	50
			522 Late London	6 00	50
			524 Lenormand's	7 00	60
			527 Autumn Giant	6 00	50

KINDS.—Nos. 498 to 505 will be found the finest varieties for early, Nos. 499 and 504 for forcing. Nos. 507 and 512 for late. No. 524 is also highly recommended.

CULTURE.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drouth.

CELERY—CELERI—*Apio*—Sellerie.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
529 Perfection Heartwell.. \$10 00		75	544 Dwarf Crimson.....	\$2 50	25
530 Golden Heart..... 4 00		40	547 Sandringham Dwf White	4 00	40
533 Crawford's Half Dwarf. 4 00		40	549 Giant White Solid.....	4 00	40
534 Walnut		4 00	553 Celeriac, or Turnip rooted	2 00	20
535 Incomparable Dwarf... 4 00		40	555 New Apple Celeriac...	2 00	20

KINDS.—Nos. 529, 530, 533, and 549 are the best sorts for family use. We recommend Nos. 529 and 533 for early (they are first class) and No. 549 for main crop. For market gardeners No. 529 cannot be equalled.



HEARTWELL CELERY.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy soil, which is naturally early, rich, and well drained, and sow the seeds thinly in rows ten inches apart. After the seed is sown, it should be trod or rolled in. A good plan is to sow Radish or Lettuce seeds with the Celery, to enable one to see the rows more readily, and thus kill the weeds at the start. The plants are transplanted to a new spot, the tops cut off once or twice to make them stocky. Set out in July at the North, and in the Southern States a month or six weeks later. Plant in rows four to five feet apart, according to the variety, and six inches in the rows, in trenches, about eight inches deep; well fertilized with the oldest and most decomposed manure to be had, and in about two months after setting, it will be fit to earth up. In earthing up, take care not to allow any soil to get into the center or heart of the plant, which will injure the stalks. Two or three times earthing up will be necessary if it be desirable to have the Celery thoroughly blanched before storing. The best way to store, is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery; the plants are then lifted and set closely together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants to carry off all surface water. When severe cold weather comes on, cover with leaves, hay, or straw, and place boards on the top to keep out the moisture. The covering must be put on gradually, else there will be danger of heating, and consequent decay. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and

may be taken out any time during the Winter. Where only a small quantity is raised for family use, it is best to allow the Celery to remain where grown. Then earth up to a height of perhaps two feet, and finally, when intense cold weather comes on, cover the whole with leaves, salt-hay or straw. Care should be taken to have the trenches between the rows well stuffed with leaves. The Turnip rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart only.



CURLED CHERVIL.

CHERVIL—*CERFEUIL*—*Perifollo*—*Benfenlauch*.

559 Curled, 20c. ℥ oz., \$1.25 ℥ lb.

563 Tuberous, 20c. ℥ oz., \$2.00 ℥ lb.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the Spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

COLLARDS—*CHOU-CABU*—*Cabu*—*Blätterkohl*.

568 Georgia Grown, 15 cents ℥ oz.; \$1 50 ℥ lb.

CULTURE.—Sow seeds as for Cabbage, in June, July, and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS—

MACHE—*Mächa o Valerianilla*—*Stechjulat*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.
572 Large Seeded.....	\$1.00	15
575 Small Seeded.....	1.00	15
576 Green Cabbaging.....	2.00	20
577 Lettuce Leaved.....	2.00	20

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of Winter cover thinly with clean straw or leaves. A delicious hardy salad.



CORN SALAD.

CORN—MAIS—*Maiz*—*Maiz*.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

581 Tom Thumb.....	℥ ear, 5 cents;	℥ quart, 20 cents;	℥ bushel, \$4.00
583 Early Minnesota Sugar	" 5 "	" 20 "	" 4.00
585 Early Marblehead.....	" 5 "	" 20 "	" 4.00
587 Early Narragansett Sugar...	" 5 "	" 20 "	" 4.00
590 Asylum.....	" 5 "	" 20 "	" 4.00

Corn—Continued.

593	Moore's Early Concord Sugar	per ear, 5 cents; per quart, 20 cents; per bushel, \$4.00
596	Excelsior Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " " 4.00
599	Early Dwarf Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " " 4.00
604	Early Crosby's Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " " 4.00
608	Early Eight-Rowed Sugar...	" 5 " " 20 " " 4.00
610	Egyptian or Wash. Mkt. Sugar	" 5 " " 20 " " 5.00
614	Hickox Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " " 4.00
616	Triumph.....	" 5 " " 20 " " 4.00
618	Mammoth Sugar.....	" 10 " " 20 " " 5.00
622	Stowell's Evergreen Sugar..	" 5 " " 20 " " 5.00
628	Black Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " " 4.00
630	Ne Plus Ultra (fine, very sweet)	" 5 " " 20 " " 4.00
633	Extra Early Adams.....	" 5 " " 20 " " 4.00
640	Japanese Striped Maize....	" 5 " " 20 " " 4.00
642	New Miniature.....	" 5 " " 20 " " 4.00

KINDS.—Nos. 581, 583, 585, 587 and 604 are best for very earliest. Nos. 581, 583 and 585 grow but three feet high. No. 596 and 614 for a second early. Nos. 618, 622 and 630 for late and general crop.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained.

CORN—FOR FIELD CULTURE—*Mais pour la grande culture.*

	Ears per 100.
654	Blunt's Prolific, <i>extra fine</i> , shelled, \$2.50
	per bushel..... \$3 00
655	Long White Flint..... 3 00
657	Compton's Surprise..... 3 00
660	Early Canada..... 2 50
665	Orange Flint..... 3 00
670	Long Yellow Flint..... 3 00
675	Golden Dent..... 3 00
681	Rural Thorough-bred Flint..... 5 00
682	Long Island Red Cob White..... 3 00
695	Southern (for fodder) ....shelled, per bus., 1 25

KINDS.—Nos. 655, 660, and 670 are the earliest varieties, and are particularly recommended. For general crop, 681 and 682 are fine. No. 654 is the most productive corn growing, producing from 3 to 8 ears on the stalk; it requires, however, the entire season to mature in this latitude.



BLUNT'S PROLIFIC CORN.



WATER CRESS.

CRESS—*CRESSON*—*Berro o Mastuerzo*
—*Reffe*.

	lb.	oz.
698 Curled, or Pepper Grass	\$0 50	10
700 Broad-Leaved	50	10
703 Broad-Leaved Winter	1 00	10
706 True Water Cress	4 50	40
708 Erfurt Sweet Water Cress	75	

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 698 and 700 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 698 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow; it is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 706 and 708 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be very fine; it also thrives well in hot-beds.

CUCUMBER—*CONCOMBRE*—*Pepino*—*Gurten*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
710 Early Russian	\$1 50	15	729 Long Green	\$1 50	15
714 Early Short Green	1 50	15	740 Extra Long Grecian	5 00	50
718 Early Green Cluster	1 50	15	743 Green Prolific, pickling	1 50	15
720 Early White Spined	1 50	15	749 Boston Pickling	1 50	15
722 Extra Long White Spined	2 50	25	754 Tailby's Hybrid	2 50	25
725 Improved White Spined	1 50	15	757 New White Japan	1 50	15
727 Peerless	1 50	15	760 Small Gherkin (Burr)	2 50	25

KINDS.—Nos. 710, 714, 718 and 720 are the earliest; No. 725 is the favorite kind for table use; Nos. 718, 725 and 743 for pickling, and No. 725 also for general use; No. 743 is best for market gardeners or pickle planters. No. 757 is a pure white variety.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow a few seeds in hot-beds upon pieces of sods, or in small pots, so that they can be readily transplanted about six weeks before they can be set in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the Fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

CUCUMBER—*ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES*.

CONCOMBRE (especes Anglaises) pour couches.

Packets contain from 5 to 15 seeds each, according to sort.

Cucumber—Continued.

	pkts.		pkts.
765 Swan's Neck.....	\$0 25	785 Invincible	\$0 25
768 Carter's Tender and True	25	788 Lord Kenyon's Favorite	25
770 Duke of Edinburgh	25	790 Prize Fighter	25
772 General Grant.....	25	795 Goliath.....	25
774 Giant of Arnstadt	25	797 Telegraph	25
776 Long Gun.....	25	799 Lynch's Star of the West.....	25
778 Blue Gown	25	802 Lancashire Witch.....	25
779 Marquis of Lorne	25	804 Cuthill's Black Spine.....	25
781 British Volunteer.....	25	806 Improved Sion House.....	25

CULTURE.—The above are for growing in hot-beds, or in houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the Winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in November, December or January, according to the time they are wanted for market, taking care to give plenty of air and water. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground, where bees and other insects have free access to the flowers.

DANDELION—PISSENLIT.

809 French Garden, 25 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; \$2.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

811 Improved Thick-leaved, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cents.

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early Spring salads. Sow in early Spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to six inches. Keep clear of weeds during the Summer, and the ensuing Spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: **A**



DANDELION

EGG PLANT—AUBERGINE—*Berengena*—Eierpfanze.

NEW YORK EGG PLANT.

	lb.	oz.
812 Early Dwarf Purple.....	\$4 00	40
815 Long Purple	2 50	25
816 Round Purple.....	5 00	50
818 Large New York Purple.....	7 00	75
822 Black-Pekin	6 00	60
826 Scarlet Chinese (beautiful).....		40
834 Round White.....		40

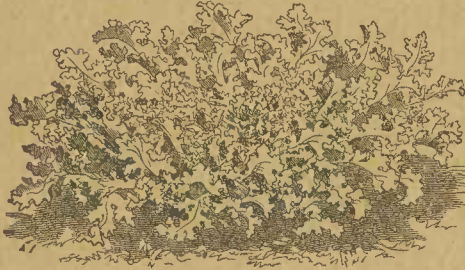
KINDS.—Nos. 812 and 815 are the earliest; No. 818 the largest and most productive, and best for main crop; No. 822 is of excellent flavor, with ornamental dark colored leaves.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot beds, very early in Spring; transplant when two inches high into a second bed, or into small pots; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days, if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants three feet by two.

ENDIVE—CHICOREE—*Escarola o Endivia*—*Endivien*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
836 Green Curled Winter...	\$2	50	25	844 Wild, or Chicory...	\$0 75 10
840 White Curled	2	50	25	846 Broad-leaved Escarolle...	2 50 25

KINDS.—Nos. 836 and 840 are the best for salad, particularly No. 836, which is also the most hardy. The roots of No. 844 are used for flavoring coffee.



WINTER CURLED ENDIVE.

CULTURE.—Sow in July and August, cover lightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and give a good watering afterwards if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of Winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

Ice Plant—*FICOIDE GLACIALE*.

847 Clean Seed, 75 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; per packet, 10 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in Spring, in shallow drills one foot apart. A desirable vegetable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

**KALE**—CHOU VERT FRISE—*Col*—*Blätterfohl*.

	lb.	oz.
849 Dwarf Green Curled Scotch...	\$1	00 10
851 Dwarf Brown German Curled...	1	00 10
856 Cottagers	2	50 25
859 Garnishing (<i>variegated</i>).....	4	00 40
861 Siberian German Greens.....	75	10
864 Sea Kale	3	50 35

SEA KALE.

KINDS.—From Nos. 849 to 859 are Borecole; No. 864 is a fine vegetable, having the appearance of White Celery, and is cooked the same as Asparagus. No. 861 is used for early Spring Greens. No. 856 is a very tall and productive sort, highly recommended.

CULTURE.—Nos. 849 to 859 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage, No. 861 sow in September for early Spring Greens. No. 864 sow early in Spring in a frame, and transplant to a bed, six inches apart, in six weeks' time. Dig and manure highly a piece of ground, and plant out two feet apart in rows, as soon as the plants have become stocky. Before Winter, cover these with litter or leaves. The following Spring uncover and dig in manure. Keep them well cultivated through the Summer, and the following Spring they will be strong enough to cut. They are best blanched, either under pots or by earthing. The mid-ribs are the parts used, and they are cooked like Asparagus. Salt is a good manure to be given to this plant, as well as to Asparagus.

KOHLRABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—CHOU-RAVE—*Colinabo*.

869 Early White Vienna.....	Ⓕ lb. \$3 00	Ⓕ oz. 30
873 Early Purple Vienna.....	" 3 00	" 30
876 Large White or Green...	" 2 00	" 20

KINDS.—No. 869 for early forcing, and also for general crop. This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable, the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two to four inches through, they are fit to eat. They are cooked the same as Turnips.



WHITE VIENNA KOHLRABI.

LEEK—POIREAU—*Puerro*—*Porro*.

879 Best Large Flag Winter.....	Ⓕ lb. \$2 50	Ⓕ oz. 25 cents.
883 Large Rouen Winter.....	" 2 50	" 25 "
885 Large Carenton Winter.....	" 4 00	" 40 "

CULTURE.—Sow very early in Spring, in drills six inches apart, and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows twelve inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before Winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in the Spring.



SHOTWELL'S BROWN HEAD LETTUCE.

LETTUCE—*Laitue*—*Lechuga*—*Salat*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
888 White Forcing Head....	\$3	00	30	935 N. Orleans Green Cabbage	\$1 50 20
895 Early Curled Simpson...	1	50	20	938 Ice Drumhead	1 25 15
897 Black Seeded Simpsons.	1	50	20	940 Salamander Head	1 50 20
898 American Gathering (fine)	1	50	20	942 Green Fringed	1 50 20
900 All the Year Round.....	1	50	20	945 Large Yellow Butter (Black	
905 Tennisball or Boston....	1	50	20	Seed)	1 50 20
907 Stone Tennisball.....	1	50	20	949 Large Yellow Butter (Grey	
909 Hanson.....	1	50	20	Seed)	2 00 20
912 Victoria Cabbage.....	1	50	20	953 White Cos (Romaine)....	1 50 20
915 Shotwell's Brown Head..	2	00	20	956 Green Cos.....	1 50 20
919 White Cabbage.....	1	50	20	958 Red Cos.....	3 00 30
923 Wheeler's Tom Thumb. .	1	50	20	966 Hardy Green Winter ...	2 50 25
927 Golden Stone Head (fine)	2	00	20	967 " Red "	3 00 30
929 India Head	1	50	20		

KINDS.—Nos. 888, 895, 897, 905, 923, and 927 are best for forcing or earliest Spring crop. Nos. 895 and 898 also for succession kinds. Nos. 898, 909, 915, 919, and 945 are fine for main Spring and Summer crops, Nos. 898 and 915 for Fall, Nos. 953 and 956 are also highly recommended, but a little more trouble to raise.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 888, 895, 897 and 905 in hot-beds in March, and in the open ground as early as it opens, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except No. 966, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in Winter and early Spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last Spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in hot-bed early in the year and transplanted to a cold frame, so as to have them good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying when grown, for a few days, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground and moisture in abundance.

MARTYNIA—For PICKLES.

975 craniolaria lb. \$3.00; oz., \$0 30 | 979 proboscidea lb., \$3.00; oz., \$0 30

KINDS.—Both are productive and fine for Pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterwards transplanted.

MELON, MUSK—*MELON* *MUSCADE*—*Melon Muscatel*—*Pantalupen*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
980 Golden Netted Gem...	\$1	00	15	998 Jenny Lind	\$1 00 15
981 The Surprise.....	1	00	15	1000 Long Green Persian ...	1 00 15
983 Fine White Japan.....	1	00	15	1003 Sill's Hybrid	1 00 15
986 Fine Nutmeg	1	00	15	1004 Green Montreal.....	1 00 15
987 Hackensack.....	1	00	15	1007 Allen's Superb.....	1 00 15
989 Long Valparaiso.....	1	00	15	1013 Long Yellow Cantelope	1 00 15
990 Hybrid Bay View.....	1	00	15	1016 Pomegranate for Per-	
992 Orange Christina	1	00	15	fume	5 00 50
995 Green Citron	1	00	15		



GOLDEN NETTED GEM MELON.

KINDS.—Nos. 981, 983 and 998 are the earliest varieties. For general and early we recommend Nos. 980 and 981 particularly for northern localities. In addition to these for general crop, we recommend Nos. 986, 989 and 992.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frost is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early may be had by sowing in hot-bed on pieces of sod.

ENGLISH VARIETIES—FOR FRAMES.

Varietes Anglaises pour couches.

1028 Patterson's Superb, 7 ¹ / ₂ pkt. ..	\$0 25	1035 Dell's Hybrid	7 ¹ / ₂ pkt. \$0 25
1033 Tom Thumb.....	" .. 25	1036 Scarlet Gem.....	" 25
1034 Dr. Hogg.....	" .. 25	1039 Munroe's Little Heath,	" 25

MELON, WATER—MELON D'EAU—Zandia—Wassermelonen.

	7 ¹ / ₂ lb.	7 ¹ / ₂ oz.		7 ¹ / ₂ lb.	7 ¹ / ₂ oz.
1041 The Boss (fine)	\$2 00	20	1069 Ice Cream or Mountain		
1042 Vick's Early.....	1 00	15	Sweet.....	\$1 00	10
1043 Icing.....	1 00	15	1073 Goodwin's Imperial	1 25	15
1044 Scaly Bark	2 00	20	1077 Strawberry or White		
1045 Excelsior.....	1 00	15	Seeded Ice Cream....	1 00	15
1050 Sculpt'd Seeded Japan ..	1 00	15	1080 Apple Seeded.....	2 50	25
1053 Early Mountain Sprout..	75	10	1092 Phinney	1 00	15
1057 Cuban Queen.....	1 50	15	1095 Southern Rattlesnake...	1 50	15
1060 Black Spanish.....	1 00	10	1100 Citron for Preserves	1 00	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1042, 1053, 1073 and 1077 are the earliest sorts, and Nos. 1041 and 1043 are the finest for general crop. Nos. 1057 and 1095 are popular Southern sorts of excellent quality.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except they should be planted eight to ten feet apart, according to variety.

MUSHROOM SPAWN—BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON—*Seta*—Champignonbrut.

English Spawn, 12 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00.

French Spawn, per 3 lb. box, \$1.25.

“ “ in bulk 7 lb. 35c.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50° to 60° can be kept up through Winter. The bed should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. A bed three to four feet wide and eight inches deep, of any length desirable, are the proper proportions, or these may be varied to suit circumstances. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to

heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90°, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two to three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw, or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. When water is given, it should be at a temperature of about 100°.



MUSHROOM.

MUSTARD—MOUTARDE—*Mostaza*—Senf.

1105 Black, 40 cents 7 quart.

| 1108 White London, 40 cents 7 quart.

1109 Chinese Large Cabbage Leaved 7 lb., \$1 00

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early Spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For Fall salad, sow in September; or in frames or boxes, during Winter, when frost can be partially excluded.

NASTURTIUM—CAPUCINE—*Maranuela*—*Nasturtium*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
1110 Dwarf Yellow.....	\$3 00	30	1112 Tall Yellow.....	\$1 25	15
1111 Dwarf Crimson.....	3 00	30	1113 Tall Blood-colored.....	1 25	15

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kind requires fences or poles, on which to climb for support. If left to trail upon the ground the fruit is apt to be injured. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

OKRA—GOMBO—*Quimbombo*—*Safran*.

1113½ New Early Improved Dwarf,	per lb., \$2 00; per ounce, 20 cents.
1116 Long Green,	per lb., \$1 00; per ounce, 10 cents.
1117 Louisiana Extra Long Pod White,	per lb., \$2 00; per ounce, 20 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow late in Spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to nine inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots, or a hot-bed, and transplanted. The pods, when young, are used for soups, stews; and when cold, make into a salad.



GLOBE DANVERS ONION.



RED WETHERSFIELD ONION.

ONION—OIGNON—*Cebolla*—*Zwiebeln*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
1120 Queen, New Early White	\$4 00	40	1150 Yellow Globe Danvers.	\$1 00	10
1123 Large White Tripoli...	2 00	20	1153 Large Yellow Globe...	1 50	15
1129 White Portugal.....	2 50	25	1157 Giant Rocco.....	2 00	20
1130 Large White Globe....	3 00	30	1158 Pale Red Bermuda...	2 00	20
1132 Early Red Flat.....	1 00	10	1159 Globe Madeira.....	2 50	25
1135 Large Red Globe....	1 00	10	1162 Flat Madeira.....	2 50	25
1138 Large Red Wethersfield	1 00	10	1163 Brown Teneriffe.....	4 00	40
1145 Yellow Dutch.....	1 00	10	1165 Welsh (for Salad).....	2 50	25
1149 Yellow Danvers.....	1 00	10	1166 Shallot Seed per packet,		25

ONION SETS, TOPS, Etc.

Yellow Onion Sets.....	℥ bus., \$3 00	℥ peck, \$1 00	℥ qt. \$0 20
White Onion Sets.....	" 4 00	" 1 25	25
Red Onion Sets	" 3 00	" 1 00	20
Red Top Onions.....	" 4 00	" 1 25	20
Shallots.....			25
Garlic Sets.....			℥ lb., 50

KINDS.—No. 1120 is small, but the earliest. Nos. 1129, 1135, and 1149 are the best for main crop; No. 1129 is also best for pickling, but should be sown very thick for this purpose. Nos. 1123 and 1157 are the large Italian Onions, well adapted for all of our Southern latitudes. Nos. 1135, 1138 and 1153 are the celebrated sorts for market. No. 1165, for early Spring Salad.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring; thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. No. 1165 should be sown early in Fall, and will produce leaves for Salad early in Spring. Onion Sets and Tops are planted near the surface in drills twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows; these last are valuable for early, and where Onions from seed, cannot be raised, the first year.

ORACH, or French Spinach—ARROCHE

1169 Red.....	℥ lb., \$1 50	℥ oz., 15
1173 White.....	" 1 50	" 15

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, and cultivate and use like Spinach.

PARSLEY—PERSIL—*Perijil*—*Petersilie*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1175 Extra Curled.....	\$1 00	10
1178 Moss Curled.....	1 00	10
1181 Fern Leaved.....	2 00	20
1183 Plain.....	60	10
1185 Hamburg or Rooted	1 00	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1175 and 1178 are the best for general use. No. 1185 is grown for the roots.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in Spring, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in Winter, transplant and set them in a light cellar or cold frame. No. 1185 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots or Parsnips.



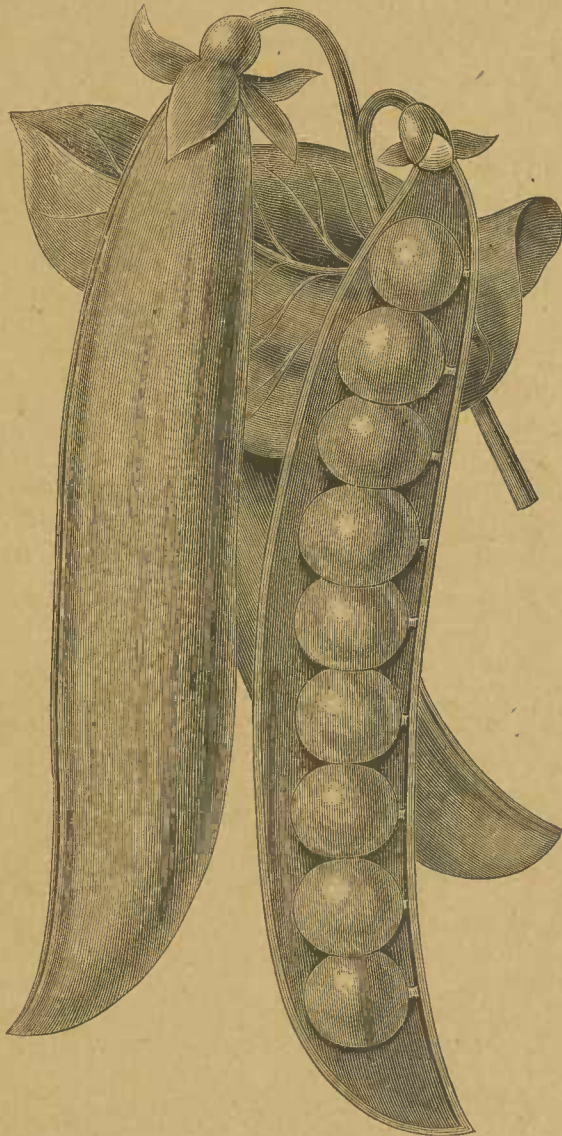
EXTRA CURLED PARSLEY.

PARSNIP—PANAIS—*Chirivia*—*Pastinake*.

1188 SUTTON'S STUDENT.....	℥ lb. \$0 75	℥ oz. 10	1193 Long White.....	℥ lb. \$0 75	℥ oz. 10
1190 Guernsey, or Cup.....	75	10	1196 Early Round.....	75	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1188 and 1190 are the best kinds. No. 1196 is early, but of small size.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.



Telephone Peas.

PEAS—POIS—*Chicaros o Guisantes*—Erbsen.

EXTRA EARLY.		Height.	⌔ bus.	⌔ qt.
1200	Thorburn's Extra Early Market.....	2½ feet	\$5 00	\$0 25
*1202	Laxton's Earliest of All.....	2½ "	8 00	40
1205	William the First.....	3 "	6 00	30
*1210	Alpha (<i>Extra Early Wrinkled, and best of all</i>).....	3 "	6 00	30
1215	Carter's "First Crop".....	2½ "	5 00	25
1220	Daniel O'Rourke (improved) finest strain.....	2½ "	5 00	25
1230	Kentish Invicta.....	4 "	5 00	25
1235	Philadelphia (<i>extra early</i>).....	3 "	5 00	25
EARLY.				
1239	Harbinger.....	3 "	5 00	25
*1245	McLean's Advancer.....	2½ "	5 00	25
1250	Laxton's Prolific Long Pod.....	4 "	5 00	25
MAIN CROP.				
*1260	Laxton's Marvel.....	3 "	6 00	30
*1265	Champion of England.....	5 "	4 00	25
1270	Blue Imperial (fine).....	2½ "	4 00	25
1285	Tall Sugar (edible pods).....	5 "	12 00	50
1286	Dwarf " " ".....	3 "	9 00	50
1288	Yorkshire Hero.....	3 "	4 00	25
*1293	Wrinkled Sugar (edible pods).....	2½ "	12 00	50
*1295	Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow.....	2½ "	6 00	30
*1300	Napoleon.....	3 "	5 00	25
*1305	Eugenie.....	3 "	5 00	25
LATE CROP.				
1306	Culverwell's Telegraph (<i>fine</i>).....	4 "	6 00	30
*1307	Carter's Telephone.....	4 "	14 00	60
*1308	Carter's Stratagem.....	2 "	16 00	75
1310	White Marrowfat.....	5 "	3 00	20
1315	Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	3 "	3 00	20
*1320	British Queen.....	5 "	6 00	30
1325	Tall Grey Sugar.....	4 "	10 00	50
1330	Dwarf " " ".....	2 "	9 00	50
DWARF VARIETIES—WITHOUT BRUSH.				
*1338	American Wonder (<i>extra early</i>).....	1 "	7 00	35
1345	McLean's Blue Peter (<i>extra early</i>).....	8 inches	6 00	30
*1346	Minimum.....	6 "	10 00	50
*1347	Premium Gem (<i>extra early</i>).....	1 foot	5 00	25
*1350	McLean's Little Gem (<i>extra early</i>).....	1 "	5 00	25
1355	Tom Thumb (<i>extra early</i>).....	9 inches	6 00	30
1360	Bishop's Dwarf (<i>early</i>).....	1 foot	5 00	25

*Those marked * are Wrinkled Marrows, and should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all the Peas.*

KINDS.—We recommend for the first crop, Nos. 1200, 1202, 1210, 1220 and 1230; for second crop Nos. 1245 and 1250; for general crop, Nos. 1260, 1265, and 1295, for late crops; Nos. 1306, 1307 and 1320 for small gardens, Nos. 1338, 1346, 1347 and 1350. Nos. 1350 and 1347 are among the finest in cultivation.



AMERICAN WONDER PEAS.

CULTURE—Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and four inches deep. In Summer, sow eight or ten inches deep. Latter part of August sow again Nos. 1200 or 1220 for Fall crop. Hoe often. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in.

PEPPER—PIMENT—Pimiento—Pfeffer.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1369 Sweet Golden Dawn ...	\$5	00	50	1385 New Cranberry	\$4 00 40
1373 Large Squash	4	00	40	1392 Red Cherry	4 00 40
1376 Long Cayenne (Red) ..	4	00	40	1395 Red Chili	4 00 40
1379 Long Cayenne (Yellow).	4	00	40	1397 Sweet Spanish (for Salad)	4 00 40
1381 Large Bell	4	00	40	1399 Sweet Mountain (for Man-	
1383 New Oxheart	4	00	40	goes)	4 00 40

KINDS.—No. 1395 is the very small sort used for Pepper Sauce ; the others are best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot bed in March, and when the soil has become warm set out in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows ; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds.

POTATO—POMME DE TERRE—*Patata*—*Kartoffel*.

The prices may vary as the season advances.

	Bushel.	Barrel.
1400a NEW MAYFLOWER, for description see page 8.	\$4 00	\$8 00
1400 Beauty of Hebron, <i>the best early pure white skin and flesh</i>	2 00	4 00
1402 Clark's No. 1, <i>resembling Early Rose, but earlier</i>	2 00	4 00
1403 Rural Blush, <i>red skin and white flesh, first class</i>	2 00	4 00
1405 Improved White Rose, <i>white skin, slightly russeted</i>	2 00	4 00
1406 White Star, <i>flesh white and fine floury texture</i>	2 00	4 00
1408 Belle, <i>light red russet skin and white flesh, fine and large</i>	2 00	4 00
1411 Brownell's Best, <i>fine grained, white flesh</i>	2 00	4 00
1412 Telephone, <i>second early, flesh pure white</i>	2 00	4 50
1413 Wall's Orange, <i>distinct beautiful orange skin and white flesh</i> ...	3 00	6 50
1414 Rubicund, <i>new, beautiful reddish-bronze skin</i>	2 00	4 50
1415 Rosy Morn, <i>new, first quality, resembling Early Rose</i>	2 00	4 50
1416 O. K. Mammoth Prolific, <i>new, white skin, with yellowish cast</i> ..	2 00	4 50
1420 St. Patrick, <i>smooth white skin and white flesh</i>	2 00	4 00
1421 Vermont Champion, <i>silvery-white skin and white flesh</i>	2 00	4 00
1424 Pride of America, <i>resembling Snowflake, fine quality</i>	2 00	4 00
1426 Rose's Magnum Bonum, <i>very early and very large</i>	2 00	4 00
1438 Orange County White, <i>first-class for general crop</i>	2 00	4 00
1440 Burbank's Sport, <i>new improved sort</i>	2 00	4 00
1442 Mammoth Pearl, <i>white skin and very white flesh</i>	2 00	4 00
1448 Queen of the Valley, <i>enormous size and good quality</i>	2 00	4 00
1450 Dunmore, <i>white skin and white flesh</i>	2 00	4 00
1455 Thorburn's Late Rose,	2 00	4 00
1457 Watson's Seedling	2 00	4 50
1461 American Giant, <i>the largest in cultivation, fair quality</i>	2 00	4 50
1465 White Elephant, <i>the best white late sort</i>	2 00	4 00

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure a healthy, vigorous growth and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be got ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows ; this will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that as soon as planted they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two

weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado Potato Beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris Green mixed with about eighty parts of plaster, or what is better, mix the Paris Green in water, two tablespoonfuls to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris Green will settle at the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

PUMPKIN—POTIRON—*Calabaza*—*Große Kürbis*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1475 Large Cheese.....	\$0	75 10	1479 Bright Red Etampes...	\$2	00 20
1476 Early Sugar		75 10	1480 Improved Mammoth ...	4	00 40
1477 Black Negro.....	1	50 10	1483 Connecticut Field, ½ qt. 25 cts.		
1478 Cushaw.....	1	50 10	per bushel \$4 00		

KINDS.—No. 1475 is the best for family use; No. 1480 is very large, some specimens weighing over two hundred pounds; No. 1483 is for stock.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of Spring, among the Indian Corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them anywhere near other vines.



FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP RADISH.



WHITE STRASBURG RADISH.



YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP RADISH.

RADISH—RADIS ET RAVE—*Rabanos and Rabanitos—Radies und Rettig.*

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1485 French Breakfast	\$0	75 10	1518 White Strasburg Summer	\$0	75 10
1488 Wood's Early Frame ...	75	10	1520 Yellow Summer Turnip	75	10
1490 Deep Scarlet Turnip...	75	10	1521 Golden " "	75	10
1492 Early " " ...	60	10	1523 Purple " "	75	10
1494 " " <i>white tail</i>	75	10	1525 Gray " "	75	10
1495 " White Turnip ...	75	10	1528 Giant Stuttgart Summer	75	10
1497 " Yellow " ...	75	10	1530 Black Spanish (Round) .	75	10
1499 Half Long Deep Scarlet	75	10	1533 Black Spanish (Long) ..	75	10
1502 White Olive-shaped....	75	10	1535 White Spanish	75	10
1505 Long Scarlet	60	10	1537 Scarlet Chinese Winter.	75	10
1507 Long Salmon'	60	10	1539 California (Large White		
1509 Long Purple.....	75	10	Winter)	1 25	15
1512 Long White Naples....	75	10	1540 Raphanus Caudatus, or		
1515 White Summer Turnip..	75	10	Edible Pod Radish...		50

KINDS.—Nos. 1485, 1488, 1492 and 1494 are best for early sowing; Nos. 1492, 1499 and 1505 are best for succession; Nos. 1512, 1515, 1520, 1525 and 1528 for Summer sowing; Nos. 1533, 1535 and 1537 for Winter use; No. 1537 is the best sort—keeps like a Turnip.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the Spring, in light, rich soil, in rows one foot apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early Fall for late crops and Winter use.

RHUBARB—RHUBARBE—*Ruibarbo—Rhabarber.*

1544 Linnæus, 25 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | Roots, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart; keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows 12 inches apart and six inches in the rows. The following Spring transplant again to three feet apart each way, and the next Spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them three feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down; if roots are used, a crop may be secured after one season; this is much better than planting seeds where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the Fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, which is to be spaded under in the Spring.

ROQUETTE.

1546 25 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; \$2 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not so pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for Salad. The flowers appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of the orange blossom.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—SALSIFIS—*Ostion Vegetal—Faserwurzel.*

1548 Long White, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1.50.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in Spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them clear from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till Spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet and agreeable flavor. It should be grown in every garden.



SALSIFY.

SAVOY—CHOU FRISE DE MILAN.

- 1552 Dalmeny Sprouts, Hybrid of Savoy
and Brussels Sprouts p oz. 40 cents.
1554 Feather Stem, *a delicious vegetable* " 40 "
1556 New Tom Thumb Savoy, *very fine* " 40 "

CULTURE.—Same as for Brussels Sprouts.

SCOLYMUS.

- 1560 25 cents p oz. , \$2 50 p lb.

A vegetable from Spain. The root resembles a small Parsnip, and will keep through the Winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated precisely like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows, and boiled like Salsify.

SCORZONERA—SCORZONERE—Escorconera—Scorzionwurzel.

- 1561 20 cents p oz. ; \$2 00 p lb.

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify.

SKIRRET—CHERVIS—Zuckerwurzel.

- 1562 30 cents p ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep and a foot apart; thin out to eight inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before Winter, and store in sand or earth. A plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

SORREL—OSEILLE—Acedera—Sauerampfer.

- 1564 *Garden* 15 cents p ounce ; \$1.50 p lb.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.



SCORZONERA.

SPINACH—EPINARDS—*Espinaca*—Spinat.

	⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.		⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.
1566 Large Round Viroflay or			1575 Round Flander	\$0 40	10
Thick-leaved	\$0 40	10	1577 Long Standing Round		
1570 Round-Leaved	40	10	Thick-leaved	40	10
1573 Curled Leaved Savoy or			1577a Prickly	40	10
Bloomsdale	40	10	1578 New Zealand (Summer). 1	25	15

KINDS.—Nos. 1566, 1570, 1573 and 1577 are the best for early Spring sowing; and also for Fall and Winter in this latitude; No. 1577a is the most hardy; No. 1578 is excellent for Summer use.

CULTURE.—Sow in early Spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession; and as it grows, thin out for use. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the New Zealand in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill; this is fit for cutting all Summer. For Fall use sow in August all the other varieties, and for Winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over Winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold.

SWISS CHARD, or SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing only leaves, excellent as greens. Cultivate like Spinach.

⌔ lb., 75 cents; ⌔ oz., 10 cents.

SPROUTS—CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

1582 Spring, or Rape, ⌔ quart, 25 cents.

1584 Winter, or Siberian Kale, ⌔ oz., 10 cents; ⌔ lb., \$0 75

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1582 very early in Spring, and No. 1584 in September.



SWISS CHARD.

SQUASH—COURGE—*Calabaza*—Rüchénfirbis.

	⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.		⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.
1588 Perfect Gem	\$1 25	15	1604 Ohio (<i>fine</i>)	1 25	15
1590 Early Golden Bush	1 00	10	1605 Marblehead	1 25	15
1594 Early White Scallop Bush	1 00	10	1609 Canada Crook-Neck	1 25	15
1595 Green Striped Bergen	1 00	10	1610 Turban	1 50	15
1596 Summer Crook-Neck	1 00	10	1616 Mammoth Chili	4 00	40
1598 Small Cocanut	1 25	15	1618 English Veget'ble Marrow	2 00	20
1602 Boston Marrow	75	10			

KINDS.—Nos. 1590, 1594, and 1596 are the best sorts for early Summer use; No. 1602 is the best for late Winter use; No. 1598 is a new fine Winter sort. No. 1588 is fine for Summer or Winter—finest as a Winter Squash.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills, in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the Bush three to four feet apart, and the running kind from six to nine.

TOMATO—TOMATE—Tomates—Liebesapfel.

	lb.	oz.
1620 Livingston's Perfection....	\$3 00	30
1621 Livingston's Favorite....	3 50	35
1622 Mayflower.....	3 00	30
1623 Turk's Turban.....	6 00	50
1624 Acme.....	3 00	30
1625 Read's Island Beauty....	3 00	30
1626 Little Gem.....	3 00	30
1627 Essex Hybrid.....	3 00	30
1629 Paragon.....	3 00	30
1630 Alpha.....	3 00	30
1631 Trophy, selected.....	5 00	50
1637 General Grant.....	3 00	30
1640 Valencia Cluster.....	3 00	30
1643 Conqueror.....	3 00	30
1646 Fejee Island.....	3 00	30
1651 Garfield.....	4 00	40
1654 Hathaway's Excelsior....	3 00	30
1659 Broad-Leaved Dwarf....	3 00	30
1661 Blount's Champ. Cluster.	3 00	30
1664 Hundred Days.....	3 00	30
1668 Lyman's Mam'th Cluster.	3 00	30
1674 Yellow Plum.....	3 00	30
1677 Large Yellow.....	3 00	30
1678 Improved Large Yellow, quite solid.....	5 00	50



LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE TOMATO.

	lb.	oz.
1680 Golden Trophy.....	\$3 00	30
1683 Green Gage.....	3 00	30
1687 Red Cherry.....	3 00	30
1690 Yellow Cherry.....	3 00	30
1693 Pear Shaped.....	3 00	30
1695 White Apple.....	3 00	30
1697 Red Currant, (very small).	4 00	40
1699 Tomato de Lave.....	6 00	60
1700 Strawberry.....	3 00	30

KINDS.—Nos. 1626, 1630 and 1643, are the earliest. Nos. 1620, 1621, 1631, 1637 1640, 1654, 1661, and 1668, best for main crop; Nos. 1687, 1690, 1693, 1697, and 1700 for Pickles and Preserves; Nos. 1621 and 1646 are very solid. No. 1700 is the Winter Cherry, sometimes called Strawberry Tomato; it is excellent for Preserves.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early Spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes, and placed in a window, where one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground; brush, hay, or anything of the sort will answer the purpose, or they may be tied to stakes.



WHITE STRAP LEAF TURNIP.

TURNIP—NAVET—Nabo—Rüben.

	b.	oz.
1701 Early Purple Top Munich....	\$0 75	10
1702 White Egg.....	75	10
1703 Early Snowball.....	75	10
1704 Black Stone.....	75	10
1706 Grey Stone.....	75	10
1710 Early Dutch.....	75	10
1713 German Teltow.....	75	10
1715 Cow Horn.....	75	10



PURPLE TOP MUNICH TURNIP.



MONTMAGNY TURNIP.

Turnip—Continued.

	lb.	oz.
1716 Cow Horn Strap-leaf.....	\$0 75	10
1717 Red Top, Strap-leaf.....	75	10
1719 Red Top, Globe-Shaped.....	75	10
1721 White Norfolk.....	50	10
1723 White Strap-leaf Flat.....	75	10
1724 White Strap-Leaf Long.....	75	10
1725 White Flat or Globe.....	50	10
1728 White French.....	75	10
1733 Pomeranian White Globe.....	50	10
1737 Green Globe.....	75	10
1739 Green Barrel.....	75	10
1741 Jersey Navet (true).....	75	10
1743 Long White Tankard.....	75	10
1745 Yellow Malta.....	75	10
1748 Yellow Stone.....	75	10
1750 Yellow Aberdeen.....	50	10
1753 Robson's Golden Ball.....	75	10
1755 Orange Jelly.....	75	10
1758 Yellow Finland.....	75	10
1764 Montmagny (<i>yellow flat, with purple top</i>).....	75	10
1766 Improved Ruta Baga.....	50	10
1769 White Ruta Baga.....	50	10
1771 Laing's Ruta Baga.....	50	10
1774 Skirving's Ruta Baga.....	50	10
1776 Curly Top " ".....	50	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1701, 1703, 1710, 1717, and 1723 are the best for Spring sowing. Nos. 1715, 1717, 1723, 1728, 1748, and 1753 for Fall and Winter.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in Spring. Nos. 1766, to 1776 should be sown from any time in July to 1st of August; but the other kinds, for Winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill one pound to the acre.

WHITLOOF—WHITLOEF.

1784 Brussels Rooted Chicory.....per lb., \$2 00; per oz., 25 cents.*

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in drills a foot apart, and transplant in Fall to a trench one foot wide and deep; set the plants about an inch apart after having cut the leaves off to within two inches of the root. The trench is then covered with soil to the depth of six or eight inches, and afterwards with manure. In Spring the leaves will be tender, and are eaten as Salad, or boiled. A cold frame may be used if preferred.

TOBACCO SEED—Tabac.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	\$3 50	35	Ruffled Leaf Virginia.....	\$3 50	35
Florida.....	3 50	35	Turkish.....	3 50	35
Hungarian.....	3 50	35	White Stem.....	3 50	35
Imported Havana.....	5 00	50	Missouri.....	3 50	35
James River Virginia.....	3 50	35	Pennsylvania.....	3 50	35
Kentucky.....	3 50	35	Yellow Prior.....	4 00	40
Maryland.....	3 50	35	One Sucker Virginia.....	4 00	40
Ohio.....	3 50	35	Virginia Seed Leaf.....	4 00	40

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

Differentes espèces de Vegetal pour Conserves.

Directions for Culture of each will be found under the proper head.

Beans, Refugee.

" Galega.

Beet, Blood Turnip.

Sprouts, Brussels, *Best French*.

Cabbage, Red Dutch.

Cauliflower, Early Paris.

Cucumber, Green Prolific.

Gherkin.

Martynia.

Nasturtium, Tall.

Onion, White Portugal and Queen.

Pepper, Chili.

" Sweet Mountain.

" Giant Emperor.

Tomato, Green Gage.

" Red Cherry.

" Strawberry.

" Yellow Cherry.

Melon, Scarlet Gem.

For prices see body of Catalogue.

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

Differentes espèces de Vegetal pour Salade.

Borage.

Burnet.

Celery.

Corn Salad

Curled Cress

Dandelion.

Water Cress.

Endive.

Lettuce.

Mustard.

Pepper, Sweet Spanish.

Roquette.

Sorrel.

For prices see body of Catalogue.

POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'Herbes potagères et medicinales.

	oz.	lb.
<i>Agrimony</i>	Agrimonia Officinalis.....\$0 50	....
<i>Angelica, Garden</i>	Archangelica officinalis..... 25	2 00
<i>Anise</i>	Pimpinella Anisum..... 10	75
<i>Arnica</i>	Arnica montana..... 3 00	....
<i>Balm</i>	Melissa officinalis..... 40	....
<i>Basil, Dwarf or Bush</i>	Ocymum minimum..... 30	3 00
<i>Basil, Sweet</i>	" basilicum..... 25	2 50
<i>Belladonna</i>	Atropa Belladonna..... 75	....
<i>Bene</i>	Sesamum orientale..... 20	2 00
<i>Boneset</i>	Eupatorium perfoliatum..... 75	....
<i>Borage</i>	Borago officinalis..... 15	1 00
<i>Carraway</i>	Carum Carui..... 10	75
<i>Catnip</i>	Nepeta Cataria..... 50	5 00
<i>Coriander</i>	Coriandrum sativum..... 20	1 00
<i>Dandelion</i>	Taraxacum Dens-leonis..... 25	2 50
<i>Dill</i>	Anethum graveolens..... 15	1 00
<i>Elecampane</i>	Inula Helenium..... 60	....
<i>Fennell, Sweet</i>	Fœniculum vulgare..... 15	1 00
<i>Fooglode, Purple</i>	Digitalis purpurea..... 50	....
<i>Fumitory</i>	Fumaria officinalis..... 40	....
<i>Hellebore, White</i>	Veratrum album..... 3 00	....

Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herb Seeds—*Continued.*

		Ⓕ oz.	Ⓕ lb
<i>Hemlock</i>	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	\$0 40	\$4 00
<i>Henbane</i>	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	25	2 50
<i>Horehound</i>	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	40	4 00
<i>Hyssop</i>	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	30	3 00
<i>Lavender</i>	<i>Lavandula vera</i>	30	3 00
<i>Liquorice</i>	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>	50	5 00
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>		40	....
<i>Lovage</i>	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	40	4 00
<i>Marshmallow</i>	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>	30	3 00
<i>Marigold, Pot</i>	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	25	2 50
<i>Marjorum, Pot</i>	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	40	4 00
“ <i>Sweet</i>	“ <i>Marjorana</i>	25	2 50
<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>		30	....
<i>Pennyroyal</i>	<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>	60	9 00
<i>Rosemary</i>	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	40	4 00
<i>Rue</i>	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	20	2 00
<i>Saffron</i>	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	20	2 00
<i>Sage, Common</i>	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	25	2 50
“ <i>Red</i>	“ <i>Horminum</i>	40	4 00
<i>Savory, Summer</i>	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>	20	2 00
“ <i>Winter</i>	“ <i>montana</i>	40	4 00
<i>Tansy</i>	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	40	4 00
<i>Thyme, Broad-Leaved English</i>		50	5 00
“ <i>French</i>	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	50	5 00
<i>Wormwood</i>	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	30	3 00

FRUIT SEEDS.—*Graines d'Arbres Fruitières.*

Apple Seed.. Ⓕ bushel \$10 00	Ⓕ qt. \$0 50	Pear Seed.... Ⓕ lb., \$3.00....	Ⓕ oz. \$0 30
Apricot Pits.....	Ⓕ lb. 50	Plum Pits, Green Gage.....	Ⓕ lb. 25
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb	“ 50	“ “ Damas, for grafting. “	30
“ “ Black Mazzard... “	40	“ “ Myrobalon “ “	30
Nectarine Pits.....	Ⓕ 100 2 50	Quince Seed.. Ⓕ lb., \$2.50....	Ⓕ oz. 25
Currant, Red Dutch.....	Ⓕ oz. 30	Raspberry Seed.....	“ 50
“ White Dutch.....	“ 40	Strawberry, Mixed.....	“ 60
“ Black.....	“ 40	“ Red Alpine.....	“ 75
“ Cherry.....	“ 40	“ Red Bush Alpine..	“ 1 50
Gooseberry Seed, Red & Yellow “	1 00	“ in 12 distinct sorts. “	1 00
Peach Pits.. Ⓕ bushel \$1.50....	Ⓕ qt. 15		

FOR HEDGES.—*Graines d'Arbustes pour les Haies.*

<i>Arbor Vitæ, American</i>	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Ⓕ lb. \$4 00
<i>Barberry, (clean seed),</i>	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	“ 2 00
<i>Buckthorn</i>	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	“ 1 50
<i>Hawthorn</i>	<i>Cratægus Oxycantha</i>	“ 1 25
<i>Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia</i>	<i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i>	“ 50
<i>Locust, Yellow</i>	<i>Robinia Pseudacacia</i>	“ 50
<i>Osage Orange</i>	<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i> , Ⓕ bus. \$7..	“ 50
<i>Privet, Japan</i>	<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	“ 3 00
<i>Sheep Berry</i>	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	“ 2 00

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving Meadows, Pastures and Lawns, is to sow a sufficient variety of Grass Seeds, and we trust our numerous customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which, by many, is believed to be about the only Grass to be sown.

- Agrostis canina**, *Rhode Island Bent Grass*—a valuable grass for lawns. For lawns, sow three to four bushels to the acre; for pastures, one to one and a half bushels. See "Formation of Lawns." (12 lbs. to bus.)..... \pounds qt. 25 cents, \pounds bu. \$4 00
- Agrostis stolonifera**, (*Florin*), or *Creeping Bent Grass*—is valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, small door yards or grass plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) \pounds qt. 25 cents, \pounds bus. \$3.00
- Agrostis vulgaris**, or *Red Top Grass*—a valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures, or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity as above. (14 lbs. to bus.)..... \pounds bus. 1.50
- Fancy Heavy Red Top Grass**, absolutely clean seed..... \pounds lb. 20 cents.
- Aira cæspitosa**, or *Haddock Grass*—a coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, thriving well in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre..... \pounds lb. 20 cents.
- Aira flexuosa**, or *Wood Hair Grass*—delights on high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pastures. 30 lbs. to the acre..... \pounds lb. 20 cents.
- Alopecurus pratensis**, or *Meadow Foxtail*—one of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high Summer heats without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre. \pounds lb. 40 cents.
- Alopecurus agrestis**, *Slender Foxtail*, an annual late flowering grass. 20 lbs. to the acre. \pounds lb. 20 cents.
- Ammophila arenaria**, or *Beach Grass*—valuable on the sandy sea shore, canal banks, &c.—it serves, with its tough, widespreading, and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments. Is of no other agricultural value..... \pounds lb. 65 cents.
- Anthoxanthum odoratum**, or *Sweet Vernal Grass*—for a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the Autumn. For meadows its chief merits are its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment rather than as a grass of much nutritive value. 25 lbs. to the acre.... \pounds lb. 55 cents.
- " **True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass**..... \pounds lb. 75 cents.
- Avena elatior**, or *Tall Meadow Oat Grass*—is most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 5 bushels to the acre. (13 lbs to bus.)..... \pounds bus. \$3.00
- Avena flavescens**, or *Yellow Oat Grass*—will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species, such as Crested Dogstail, Sweet Vernal, &c. It becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. 4 bushels to the acre..... \pounds lb. 80 cents.
- Bromus pratensis**, *Meadow Brome Grass*—suitable in mixtures for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre..... \pounds lb. 25 cents.
- Bromus mollis**, *Soft Chess*—suited to sandy land..... \pounds lb. 20 cents.
- Bromus Schraderi**, or *Rescue Grass*—thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet, or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year; every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 40 lbs. to the acre..... \pounds lb. 30 cents.
- Cynosurus cristatus**, or *Crested Dogstail*—a valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It also belongs to the family of Lawn Grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre. \pounds lb. 50 cents.

- Dactylis glomerata**, or *Orchard Grass*—is less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses, 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.) ⌘ bus. \$3.00
- Festuca duriuscula**, or *Hard Fescue*—not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. Thirty lbs. to the acre. ⌘ lb. 20 cents.
- Festuca elatior**, or *Tall Fescue*—succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, in shady ravines, and on moist rocky sea-coasts, it is a fortnight later in ripening than *F. pratensis*. Forty lbs. to the acre. ⌘ lb. 30 cents.
- Festuca heterophylla**, or *Various-leaved Fescue*—a very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. Forty lbs. to the acre. ⌘ lb. 25 cents.
- Festuca loliacea**, or *Spiked Fescue*—possesses all the valuable qualities of Rye Grass, and its produce is said to be larger. Thrives best in low meadows and pastures; it springs very early in the season. Forty lbs. to the acre. *crop failed*.
- Festuca ovina**, or *Sheep's Fescue*—grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse. Thirty lbs. to the acre. ⌘ lb. 20 cents.
- Festuca pratensis**, or *Meadow Fescue*—a highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year when it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture. Forty lbs. to the acre. ⌘ lb. 20 cents.
- Festuca rubra**, or *Red Fescue*—the essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes. Twenty-five lbs. to the acre. ⌘ lb. \$1 50
- Festuca tenuifolia**, or *Slender Fescue*—flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. Thirty lbs. to the acre. ⌘ lb. 30 cents.
- Holcus lanatus**, or *Meadow Soft Grass*—inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest. Four bushels to the acre (7 lbs. to bus.) ⌘ bus. \$1 50
- Lolium italicum**, or *Italian Rye Grass*—is one of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all the climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. Three bushels to the acre (18 lbs. to bus.) ⌘ bus. \$2 00
- Lolium perenne**, or *English Rye Grass*—is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity is the reason it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. Three bushels to the acre. (24 lbs. to bus.) ⌘ bus. \$2 00
- Onobrychis sativa**, or *Sainfoin*—a perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucern, used extensively in France as a Forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. Four bushels to the acre. A bushel weighs about 26 lbs ⌘ bus. \$3 50 ; ⌘ lb. 25 cents.
- Panicum Germanicum**, or *Hungarian Grass*—is one of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands the drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and produce a large green crop. One and one-half bushels to the acre (48 lbs. to bus.) ⌘ bus. \$1 50
- Phalaris arundinacea**, or *Reed Canary Grass*—grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. Twenty-five lbs. to the acre. ⌘ bus. \$6 00

- Phleum pratense**, or *Timothy*—a grass so well known needs no description, except that for a hay crop on moist, peaty, or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. One-half bushel to the acre. Price variable.
- Poa aquatica**, or *Water Meadow Grass*—this is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. Twenty lbs. to the acre. ₧ lb. 40 cents.
- Poa nemoralis** or *Wood Meadow Grass*—the early growth of this grass in the Spring, and its remarkably fine succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding. Thirty lbs. to the acre. ₧ lb. 38 cents.
- Poa pratensis**, or *Blue Grass (Fancy triple—Clean)*—also known as *Green Grass, June Grass*, &c., thrives on a variety of soils (but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations). It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for our Southern States, as it will stand the hottest Summers. One and one-half bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the Lawn; for which purpose, from three to four bushels to the acre should be sown (14 lbs. to bus.) ₧ bus. \$2 25
- Poa trivialis**, or *Rough Stalked Meadow Grass*—the superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses, which affect moist, rich soils, and sheltered situations. Twenty lbs. to the acre. ₧ lb. 35 cents.
- Reana luxurians**, (*Teosinte*)—a valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth, Indian Corn. Well adapted for all of our Southern States. . . . ₧ lb. \$2.50
- Fine Mixed Lawn Grass**—for lawns of any extent; we recommend this mixture sown from three to four bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to bus.). ₧ bus. \$3.50
- French Mixed Lawn Grass**—for Croquet grounds, grass plats, &c.; this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to bus.) ₧ quart, 25 cents; ₧ bus. \$4.50
- Bermuda Grass**.—The true variety of the Southern Bermuda Grass from eight to ten pounds per acre. ₧ lb. \$2.00

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEEDS.

In the first place see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing at least three bushels of seed to the acre.

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn, adding about half a ton of Bone Dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking in will protect the seed much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow Lawn Grass Seed is early in the Spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the Early Spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better than on the ground level, for the aspect, and other causes, render such places liable to burn with less sun than level places. They ought, therefore, to be of a better material, and sod ought to be provided to lay there if accuracy be expected. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give.

CLOVERS.

- Alfalfa* (Lucerne).—This is the same as Lucerne, but as our stock is from California seed, it is sometimes preferred to the imported. It requires a deep, rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season. Ten to fifteen lbs., to the acre ⌘ lb. 25 cents.
- Alsike Clover*, *Trifolium hybridum*. Ten lbs. to the acre..... ⌘ lb. 35 cents.
- Bokhara Clover*, *Melilotus alba*.—A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to four feet high the first season, and if sown in rich soil, may be cut three times during the Summer and Fall; lasts two years. Ten lbs. to the acre..... ⌘ lb. 50 cents.
- Crimson Clover*, *Trifolium incarnatum*.—Sown at the last of Summer or early Autumn, it furnishes a very early fodder; excellent for soiling. 20 lbs. to the acre. ⌘ lb. 18 cts.
- Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover*, *Trifolium pratense* variety..... Price variable.
- Medium Red Clover*, *Trifolium pratense*..... Price variable.
- Perennial Clover, or English Cow Grass*.—Extensively used in England, ten to fifteen lbs. to the acre..... ⌘ lb. 25 cents.
- White Clover*, *Trifolium repens*..... ⌘ lb. 35 cents.
- Yellow Trefoil*, *Medicago lupulina*.—May be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment and soil as Clover. It sprouts very early in Spring, is of excellent quality, and considered a fine pasture for Sheep. Fifteen lbs. to the acre..... ⌘ lb. 25 cents.

BIRD SEEDS, &c.

GRAINES POUR LES OISEAUX.

Prices variable—By the Quart or Bushel.

<i>Canary</i> , <i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>	⌘ bushel \$3 00, ⌘ qt. 20 cents.
<i>Hemp</i> , <i>Cannabis sativa</i>	“ 2 50, “ 20 “
<i>Lettuce Seed</i>	⌘ oz., 10 cents, ⌘ lb. 40 “
<i>Maw</i> (Blue Poppy), <i>Papaver Rhœas</i>	“ 20 “
<i>Millet</i> (American), <i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	⌘ qt. 20 “
“ (White French).....	“ 30 “
“ (Red French).....	“ 40 “
“ (Yellow German).....	“ 20 “
<i>Rape</i> (English), <i>Brassica Napus</i>	“ 25 “
“ (German), “.....	“ 25 “
<i>Rough Rice</i> , <i>Oryza sativa</i>	“ 20 “

Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, ⌘ bottle, 35 cents.Gravel for Cages, ⌘ quart, 6 cents.

Esculent Roots and Plants.

Plantes et Racines Potageres.

<i>Asparagus Roots</i> , Conover's Colossal (two years old).....	⌘ 100, \$1 00; ⌘ 1,000, \$8 00
<i>Chive Plants</i>	⌘ bunch, 25
<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i> , or Chinese Yam.....	each, 15 cents; ⌘ dozen, 1 50
<i>Horse-radish Roots</i>	⌘ 100, \$1 00; “ 25
<i>Jerusalem Artichoke</i>	⌘ bushel, 3 50; ⌘ qt. 25
<i>Rhubarb Roots</i>	each, 15 cents; ⌘ dozen, 1 50
<i>Sea Kale Roots</i> (strong).....	“ 1 25
<i>Tarragon Plants</i> (ESTRAGON).....	each, 30 cents; “ 3 00
<i>Prickly Comfrey Sets</i>	⌘ lb. 50

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Woodason Bellows, Large Atomizers for Liquids	each, \$2 00
“ “ “ Insect Powder or Hellebore Dusters	each from \$2 00 to 3 00
Automatic Valve Sprinklers	each, 1 00
Archangel Mats	each, 75 cents; p doz. 7 50
Petersburg “	“ 60 “ “ 5 50
Cuba Bast (for tying)	p lb. 50
Roffea (for tying)	“ 40
Deodorized Floralis	in 2 lb. tins, 75
Garden Pencils	each, 10
Garden Sticks, assorted sizes	p running foot, 02
Gishurst Compound	p box, 75
Goulding's Horticultural Manure, in boxes	each, 50
Grafting Wax	p lb. 40
“ Liquid, Swiss Alpine	p jar, 1 00
Phytosmegma—compound for destroying “Scale,” Mealy Bug, etc. (in bottles) ..	each 50
Robinson's Concentrated Garden Manure, in tin cans	“ 50
Round Scotch Scythe Stones	“ 25
Whale Oil Soap, in boxes of 2 lbs. 30c.; 5 lbs. 70c.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 20 lbs. \$1.75.	
Hyacinth Glasses—various styles, from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per dozen.	
Paris Green, in tin cans of 1 lb. 35c.; 2 lbs. 65c.; 5 lbs. \$1.50.	

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

<i>Asperula odorata</i> (Waldmeister).—This celebrated perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine Wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as <i>Maitrank</i> .			
.....	p pkt	10 cents.	
<i>Barley</i> , Scotch Chevalier	p qt.	20 cents.	p bus. \$2 00
<i>Beans</i> (common Horse Beans)	p 100 lbs.,	\$15.00.	p lb. 20 cents.
“ <i>Soja hispida</i> (Soja Bean).—Resembling a bean, the haulm is stiff and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth oval nankeen colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather.	p 100 lbs.	\$18.00.	p lb. 25 cents.
<i>Broom Corn</i> (Long Brush Evergreen).—Broom Corn succeeds in a good deep soil, fresh but not damp. Very sensitive to cold	p bush.	\$4.00	p qt. 25 cents.
“ (Improved Dwarf)	“	5.00	“ 25 “
“ (California Golden Long Brush).—Grows from 12 to 14 ft. high	“	5.00	“ 25 “
<i>Buckwheat</i> , <i>Fine Silver Hull</i> (48 lbs. to bush.)			\$1 50
<i>Caper Tree</i> , <i>Capparis spinosa</i>	p paper,		25
* <i>Caterpillars</i> .—A curious, though by no means an ornamental plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads			
.....	p paper,	10 cents.	

Miscellaneous Seeds—Continued.

- Chicory Seed*.—A perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in Autumn or Spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted, and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating Coffee. ⌔ oz. 10 cents; ⌔ lb. \$1 00
- Cotton*, Sea Island. ⌔ 100 lbs, \$10. ⌔ lb. 20 cents.
 " Tennessee Upland " " 10. " 20 "
- Dhoura* (Guinea Corn) see Sorghum.
- Esparto Grass* (*Stipa tenacissima*).—The *Stipa tenacissima* is the true Esparto Grass extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. ⌔ oz. \$1 50
- Fenugreek*.—An annual plant, and very fragrant; of but little use, though, as fodder. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. . . . ⌔ lb. 75 cents.
- Flax Seed*. ⌔ qt. 25 cents.
- Hop Seed*. ⌔ oz. \$1 00
- Indigo Seed*, *Indigofera tinctoria* ⌔ lb. \$3.00; ⌔ oz. 30 cents.
- Jute Seed*.—An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making the coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed. A coarse kind of wearing apparel is also made of it. It is cultivated quite extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now extensively sown in our Southern States. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth any and all weeds. May also be sown broadcast, from six or seven pounds to the acre. . . ⌔ oz 20 cents.
 ⌔ lb. \$1 00
- Lupins, Blue*.—Used for about the same purposes as the yellow variety; but, as yet, not so popular. ⌔ lb. 25 cents.
- Lupins, White*.—When young, the plant is good for Sheep. One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and ploughed under when in flower. The seed when burned is an excellent manure for orange and olive trees. ⌔ lb. 25 cents.
- Lupins, Yellow*.—Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil; and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by ploughing in this Lupin as a manure. ⌔ lb. 25 cents.
- Madder* (*Rubia tinctoria*).—A perennial plant, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a very good green fodder. ⌔ lb., 75 cents.
- Osage Orange* (*Machura aurantiaca*). ⌔ qt., 50 cents; ⌔ bus., \$7 00
- Pearl Millet* (*Penicillaria spicata*).—A valuable fodder plant for the South, sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre. ⌔ lb. 35 cents.
- Poppy, Opium*.—Its seed furnishes about 35% of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting, and illuminating. May be sown in Spring, either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. It is also cultivated for Opium. ⌔ oz., 25 cents; ⌔ lb., \$2 00
- Ramie* (*Urtica nivea*).—A perennial plant producing a very fine thread called "Tschou ma." The Chinese make a fine soft cloth of it, called A-poo or Summer-cloth. It requires a deep, rich soil, and succeeds best in the south. ⌔ oz., \$1 50
- Reana luxurians* (Teosinte).—A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth, Indian Corn. Well adapted for all of our Southern States. . . . ⌔ lb., \$2 50
 ⌔ oz., 35 cents.

Miscellaneous Seeds—Continued.

- Scurvy Grass*—used as Pepper Grass. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40 cents.
- Seradella*—A fine fodder, of good quality, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cents.
- Snails*—Used as Caterpillars. $\frac{1}{2}$ paper, 10 cents.
- Sorghum*—Rural branching. This differs from all other Sorghums, its great merit and distinction is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor. $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs. \$25. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cents.
- “ halepense (Johnson Grass). “ 20. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cents.
- “ White seeded, Dhoura or Guinea Corn. “ 20. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cents.
- “ Amber Sugar Cane. “ 10. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cents.
- “ Honduras “ “ “ 12. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cents.
- “ Stewart's Hybrid. “ 12. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cents.
- “ Chinese “ “ “ 20. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cents.
- “ Red Imphee. “ 10. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cents.
- Spurry* (*Spargula arvensis*)—Small annual plant, succeeding best in fresh sandy soil. It can be used in a green state, or for hay. Butter made from the milk of cows fed on this is considered of a superior quality in Belgium and Holland. It serves a useful purpose, growing luxuriantly on indifferent land. Should be sown from March to May. $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs. \$15. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cents.
- Sun Flower*, Large Russian. $\frac{1}{2}$ qt., 25 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$4 00
- Teasels*, Fuller's—The heads, furnished with sharp, barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. They require a good deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. In the South they may be sown in Fall. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs. \$18. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cents.
- Vetches*, Spring—Sown broadcast like Wheat or Barley, and sometimes mixed with Oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for Peas. Also ground up into Flour, after which it is mixed with Wheat Flour for making bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$4.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ qt., 25 cents.
- Wild Rice* (*Zizania aquatica*)—A native of our Northern and Western States. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated land. Stock of all description are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cents.
- Worms*—Used as Snails and Caterpillars. $\frac{1}{2}$ paper, 10 cents.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AMES' BEST C. S. BRIGHT SHOVELS.—Long and short handled	\$1 50
AMES' C. S. BRIGHT SPADES.—Long and short handled.	1 50
ASPARAGUS KNIVES.	\$1 00 @ 2 00
AVARANCATORS, or POLE PRUNING SHEARS.	2 75
BEST SPADING FORKS.	1 50
BRUSH HOOKS and BRUSH SCYTHES. each	2 00
CAST STEEL GARDEN RAKES WITH HANDLES.	1 00 @ 2 00
CAST STEEL PRUNING CHISEL.	1 50 @ 2 00
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' SETS GARDEN TOOLS.	2 50 @ 4 00
CORN HOES.	50 @ 75
CORN KNIVES.	50
DUTCH, or PUSH HOES.—(Cast steel) from 2 to 10 inches.	40 @ 2 00
“ “ (German steel) from 3 to 10 inches.	35 @ 1 50
ENGLISH BILL HOOKS.—For pruning with one hand.	1 75 @ 3 00
ENGLISH PATENT C. S. LAWN SCYTHES.	2 00 @ 2 75
EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOK.	25
FLOWER GATHERERS.—For cutting and holding the flower.	1 25 @ 2 00
GARDEN REELS.—Various sizes and patterns.	1 00 @ 2 00
GRASS BORDER SHEARS.—For cutting Grass Borders.	3 50 @ 4 50

Horticultural Implements.—Continued.

GRASS EDGING KNIVES.....	\$2 00 @	\$2 50
GRASS HOOKS, or SICKLES.—Three sizes.....	60 @	1 00
GREEN-HOUSE SYRINGES.—(Brass) Pool's best make... ..	4 00 @	11 00
HAND LAWN MOWERS.....	14 00 @	25 00
HEDGE SHEARS.—Six sizes and styles.....	2 00 @	5 00
LADIES' FLORAL SETS.....		75
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED GARDEN FORKS.....	50 @	1 00
LAWN RAKES.—To cut off the flower heads or buds of Daisies, etc., on lawns	3 00 @	4 00
PERFECTION REVOLVING LAWN SPRINKLERS.....		1 25
POTATO HOOKS.—(Cast-steel teeth).....		1 00
PRUNING SAWS.....	1 50 @	2 50
ROUND SCOTCH SCYTHE STONES.....		20
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED BUDDING KNIVES	1 00 @	1 50
“ “ PRUNING KNIVES.....	1 50 @	3 00
TRANSPLANTING TROWELS.—(American C.S.)30@40c.(English C.S.)	1 00 @	2 00
TRIANGULAR HOES.—Are also used as Tree Scrapers.....	50 @	75
VINE SCISSORS.—For thinning out Grapes.....	1 00 @	2 00
WISS' SPRING PRUNING SHEARS.....	1 00 @	3 00
FRENCH “ “ “	3 50 @	4 50
PERFECTION SPRING PRUNING SHEARS, see illustration page 10.		

BOOKS

<i>Bee Keeping</i>	(Quinby)	1 50
<i>Breck's Book of Flowers</i>	(Breck)	1 75
<i>Broom Corn Culture and Making Brooms</i>		75
<i>Bulbs.—A Treatise on Hardy and Tender Bulbs</i>	(E. S. Rand, Jr.)	2 50
<i>Cranberry Culture</i>	(B. Eastwood)	75
<i>Downing's Cottage Residences</i>		6 00
<i>Downing's Selected Fruits</i>	(Charles Downing)	1 50
<i>Field's Pear Culture</i>		1 25
<i>Flower Garden Directory</i>	(R. Buist)	1 50
<i>Forest Tree Culturist</i>	(Fuller)	1 00
<i>Forest Trees for Shelter</i>	(Arthur Bryant)	1 50
<i>Fuller's Grape Culture</i>		1 50
<i>Garden Flowers.—How to cultivate them</i>	(E. S. Rand, Jr.)	2 50
<i>Gardening for Pleasure</i>		1 50
<i>Gardening for Profit</i>	(P. Henderson)...	1 50
<i>Gardening for the South</i>	(Wm. N. White)	2 00
<i>Hand Book of Grasses</i>	(Jno. Henderson)...	1 50
<i>Hand Book of Hardy Trees Shrubs—Eng.ed., based on the French work of Decaisne & Naudin</i>		7 50
<i>How to Grow Mushrooms</i>	(Wm. Early)	40
<i>Miniature Fruit Garden</i>	(Thomas Rivers)	1 00
<i>My Vineyard at Lakeview</i>		1 25
<i>Popular Flowers and How to Cultivate them</i>	(E. S. Rand, Jr.)	2 00
<i>Practical Floriculture</i>	(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Reed's Houseplants for Everybody</i>		1 50
<i>Saunders' Domestic Poultry</i>		75
<i>Small Fruit Culturist</i>	(Fuller)	1 50
<i>The Young Gardener's Assistant</i>	(Thomas Bridgeman)	2 00
<i>Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual</i>		1 50
<i>Window Flower Gardening</i>	(Henry T. Williams)	1 50
<i>The Beet Sugar—An American Book on this Industry</i>	(Lewis S. Ware)	4 00

Complete Assortments of Kitchen Garden Seeds, for Private Families.

CONTAINING THE MOST APPROVED AND CHOICE SORTS, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT SMALL AND LARGE GARDENS.		No. 1. \$5.	No. 2. \$10.	No. 3. \$18.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Ne Plus Ultra	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Flageolet Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Round Pod Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	White Dutch Runners	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Large Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beet	Extra Early Egyptian	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Blood Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Long Blood	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape	1/2 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/4 oz.
Brussels Sprouts		1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Etampes	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Early Winningstadt	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Drumhead Savoy	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Large Flat Dutch	1/2 oz.	1/4 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Red Dutch, for pickling	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early Forcing	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Long Orange	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Algiers	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Celery	Heartwell	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Excelsior Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
Corn Salad		1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Peppergrass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Improved White Spined	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Green Prolific	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Egg Plant	Improved New York Purple	1/2 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
	Black Pekin	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/4 oz.
Endive	Green Curled	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Green Curled Scotch	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	Black Seeded Simpson	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
	Grey Seeded Butter	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
	All the Year Round	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Shotwell's Brown Head	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Golden Netted Gem	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
	Surprise	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	The Boss	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	New Dwarf	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	White Portugal	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Red Wethersfield	1 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Large Red Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled	1 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Improved Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn's Extra Early	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	McLein's Advancer	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	American Wonder	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Little Gem	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Telegraph	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain	1 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Radish	Cherry	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Gray Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Long Scarlet	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Chinese Winter	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify		1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Viroflay	1/4 lb.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crook-Neck	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Perfect Gem	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Boston Marrow	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	The Trophy	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Favorite	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Acme	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
	Red Cherry	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Turnip	Red Top Strap Leaf	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	White French	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Golden Ball	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	(Five Varieties)	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

In order to preserve seeds of *CONIFERS* and other *Evergreen Trees*, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing; if this cannot be done readily, place them in a



MONTEREY PINE.

cool, dry spot, where mice will not reach them. For this latitude, the Seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the Seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold frames or in boxes; if in cold frames, the sashes should be shaded and the frame raised at the corners three or four inches, to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

The propagation of *Deciduous Trees* from Seeds is less difficult than that of the *Evergreen Species*, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. **Acorns, Chestnuts and**

Walnuts should be planted in Autumn, or kept during the Winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely, those with hard shells like the **Locust, Gymnocladus, &c.**, should also be planted in Autumn, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting, otherwise they may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the Spring to expose them to the action of frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. **American Elm, Silver Maple**, and a few other sorts, ripen their seeds early in the Summer, and, if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other *Deciduous Trees* and *Shrubs* should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

**Indicates that it is not hardy in this latitude.*

EVERGREEN SEEDS.—Continued.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
Pinus Llaveana	Llave's Mexican Pine	\$6 00	60	25
" maritima	Seaside Pine	1 25	25	25
" monophylla	The Pinon Pine	5 00	50	25
" nigra Austriaca	Black Austrian	2 00	25	25
" Pinæa	Stone Pine	1 25	25	25
" Pinsapo	Swiss Pine		50	25
" Sabiniana	Sabine's	3 00	30	25
" Strobis	Weymouth, or White	4 00	40	25
" sylvestris	Scotch Pine	1 50	25	25
" Taurica			75	25
" Torreyana	Torrey's Pine	4 00	40	25
Rhododendron Californicum	California Rhododendron		2 00	25
Sequoia gigantea	Big Tree of California	7 00	75	25
" sempervirens	California Red Wood	4 00	40	25
Taxus baccata	Yew	2 00	25	25
Thuya aurea	Golden Arbor Vite	5 00	50	25
" falcata			50	25
" occidentalis	American Arbor Vite	4 00	40	25
" orientalis	Chinese " "	3 00	30	25
" Sieboldi			50	25
" gigantea	Giant " "	7 00	75	25
" Tartarica	Tartarian " "		50	25
Torreya Californica	California Nutmeg	5 00	50	25
Yucca baccata	Berry-bearing		1 00	25
" filamentosa	Adam's Thread	5 00	50	25
" Whipplei	Whipple's		1 00	25
" brevifolia			1 00	25
" macrocarpa			2 50	25

Deciduous Tree and Shrub Seeds.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
Acer circinatum	Western Maple	\$2 50	25	25
" glabrum	Oregon Maple	5 00	50	25
" grandidentatum		3 00	30	25
" macrophyllum	Large-leaved Maple	2 50	25	25
" platanoides	Norway Maple	2 00	25	25
Æsculus Californica	California Horse-Chestnut	40		25
" flava	Ohio Horse-Chestnut	25		25
" glabra	Ohio Buckeye	25		25
Ailantus glandulosus	Tree of Heaven	4 00	40	25
Alnus communis	Common Alder	2 00	25	25
Ampelopsis quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper	2 50	25	25
Amygdalus vulgaris	Hard shell Sweet Almond	35		25
Andromeda ligustrina			2 00	25
" Mariana	Stagger-Bush		2 00	25
Aristolochia Californica			1 50	25
Asimina triloba	Papaw Tree	2 00	25	25
Berberis vulgaris	Barberry	2 00	25	25
" " folia purpurea	Purple-leaved Barberry	3 00	30	25
Betula alba	White Birch	2 50	30	25
" lutea	Yellow Birch	2 50	30	25
" occidentalis			2 00	25
" populifolia	Poplar-leaved Birch	3 00	30	25
" pendula	Weeping Birch	3 00	30	25
Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper Mulberry		40	25
Bupleurum fruticosum			40	25
Callicarpa Americana	French Mulberry	5 00	50	25
Calycanthus floridus	Sweet-scented Shrub	1 50	25	25
" occidentalis	California Sweet-scented Shrub	3 50	35	25
Carpinus Americanus	Water Beech	2 50	25	25
Carya alba	Shell Bark	per bus. \$4.00		25

DECIDUOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
Catalpa speciosa.....	Hardy Catalpa.....	\$2 50	25	.....
Ceanothus integerrimus.....	.....	6 00	60	.....
“ prostratus.....	Creeping.....	6 00	60	.....
“ thyrseiflorus.....	California Lilac.....	6 00	60	.....
“ divaricatus.....	.....	6 00	60	.....
Celastrus scandens.....	Wax Work.....	3 00	30	.....
Celtis Australis.....	European Nettle Tree.....	.....	25	.....
Cephalanthus occidentalis.....	Button Ball Bush.....	2 00	25	.....
Cercis occidentalis.....	Californian Judas Tree.....	10 00	1 00	.....
“ siliquastrum.....	European Judas Tree.....	.....	25	.....
Cercocarpus betulifolia.....	Mountain Mahogany.....	.....	2 50	.....
Centrosema Virginianum.....	Butterfly Pea.....	6 00	60	.....
Ceratonia Siliqua.....	St. John's Bread.....	3 00	30	.....
Clematis Virginiana.....	Virgin's Bower.....	4 00	40	.....
“ flammula.....	Sweet scented Virgin's Bower.....	5 00	50	.....
“ ochroleuca.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....
“ viorna.....	.....	.....	1 50	25
Clethra alnifolia.....	Sweet Pepper Bush.....	10 00	1 00	.....
Clitoria Mariana.....	Butterfly Pea.....	.....	1 00	.....
Colutea arborescens.....	Shrubby.....	2 00	25	.....
Cornus Florida.....	Flowering Dogwood.....	1 50	25	.....
“ paniculata.....	Panicked Cornel.....	2 00	25	.....
“ sanguinea.....	European Red-Osier Dogwood.....	.....	50	.....
“ stolonifera.....	Red-Osier Dogwood.....	2 50	25	.....
“ alternifolia.....	Alternate-leaved.....	2 50	25	.....
“ Nuttallii.....	.....	3 00	30	.....
Coronilla emerus.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Corylus Americana.....	American Hazel Nut.....	35	10	.....
“ maxima.....	European “ “.....	75	20	.....
Cotoneaster buxifolia.....	.....	3 00	30	.....
Crataegus coccinea.....	Scarlet fruited.....	1 50	25	.....
“ parvifolia.....	Dwarf Thorn.....	1 50	25	.....
“ Oxyacantha.....	Hawthorn.....	1 00	25	.....
“ rivularis.....	.....	3 00	30	.....
“ crus-galli.....	Cockspur Thorn.....	1 50	25	.....
“ splendens.....	.....	2 00	25	.....
“ tomentosa.....	Black Thorn.....	1 50	25	.....
Cytisus alpinus.....	Alpine Laburnum.....	3 00	30	.....
“ Laburnum.....	Laburnum.....	1 50	25	.....
Daphne Mezereum.....	Mezereum.....	.....	25	.....
Diospyros Lotus.....	European Persimmon.....	4 00	40	.....
“ Virginiana.....	American Persimmon.....	2 50	25	.....
“ Mexicana.....	.....	2 50	25	.....
Elaeagnus angustifolia.....	Oleaster.....	.....	25	.....
*Eucalyptus globulus.....	Blue Gum.....	6 00	60	25
This celebrated tree would not be hardy here, but in the Southern States would be a quick growing and valuable tree.				
“ bicolor.....	Black Box Tree.....	.....	1 50	25
“ Hemastonia.....	White Gum.....	.....	2 00	25
“ Hemiphloia.....	Australian Box Tree.....	.....	1 50	25
“ obtusifolia.....	Yellow Blackbutt Tree.....	.....	1 50	25
“ paniculata.....	The Ironbark.....	.....	1 50	25
“ pilularis.....	Blackbutt.....	.....	1 50	25
“ Lideroploia.....	Broad-leaved Ironbark.....	.....	1 50	25
“ species.....	Assorted Yellow Mountain Gum.....	.....	1 50	25
Euonymus Americana.....	Burning Bush.....	2 50	25	.....
Fagus sylvatica.....	European Beech.....	75	10	.....
Frangula Californica.....	.....	4 00	40	.....
Fraxinus alba.....	White Ash.....	2 00	25	.....
“ excelsior.....	European Ash.....	2 00	25	.....
“ pubescens.....	Red American Ash.....	2 00	25	.....
“ Ornus.....	Flowering Ash.....	2 50	25	.....
“ sambucifolia.....	Black Ash.....	2 00	25	.....
“ viridis.....	Green Ash.....	2 00	25	.....
Fremontia Californica.....	.....	10 00	1 00	25

DECIDUOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

		lb.	oz.	pkt.
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	<i>Creeping Winter Green</i>	\$4 00	40	
" <i>shallon</i>	<i>Californian Winter Green</i>	6 00	60	
<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	<i>Dwarf Huckleberry</i>	2 00	25	
" <i>frondosa</i>	<i>Blue Tangleberry</i>	2 00	25	
" <i>resinosa</i>	<i>Black Huckleberry</i>	2 00	25	
<i>Genista scoparia</i>	<i>Scotch Broom</i>	75	10	
" <i>tinctoria</i>	<i>Green Broom</i>		30	
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	<i>Salisbury adiantifolia</i> ..	doz. nuts		25
<i>Gleditsia Sinensis</i>	<i>Chinese</i>		25	
" <i>triacanthos</i>	<i>Honey Locust</i>	40	10	
" <i>horrida</i>			25	
<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis</i>	<i>Kentucky Coffee Tree</i>	1 25	25	
<i>Hedera Helix</i>	<i>English Ivy</i>	4 00	40	
<i>Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl.</i>	<i>Rose of Sharon, Double</i>	3 00	30	
<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	<i>Indigo Tree</i>	3 00	30	
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	<i>Black Walnut</i>	bus. \$2 50	15	
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	<i>Sheep Laurel</i>		1 50	25
" <i>latifolia</i>	<i>Mountain Laurel</i>		1 00	25
<i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i>	<i>Chinese Bladder-nut</i>	3 00	30	
<i>Lagerstrœmia Indica, mixed</i>	<i>Crape Myrtle</i>		1 50	25
<i>Larix Europæa</i>	<i>European Larch</i>	1 50	25	
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	<i>Laurel</i>	2 00	25	
" <i>benzoin</i>	<i>Spice Wood</i>	2 00	25	
<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	<i>Japan Privet</i>	2 00	25	
" <i>vulgare</i>	<i>Common Privet</i>	2 00	25	
<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>	<i>Osage Orange</i>	bus. \$7 50		
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	<i>Cucumber Tree</i>	1 50	25	
" <i>glauca</i>	<i>White Magnolia</i>	2 50	25	
* <i>Melia azedarach</i>	<i>China Tree</i>	1 00	15	
<i>Morus alba</i>	<i>White Mulberry</i>	2 00	25	
" <i>Moretti</i>	<i>Russian Mulberry</i>	3 50	35	
" <i>alba rosea</i>		3 00	30	
" <i>cedrona</i>		5 00	50	
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	<i>Wax Myrtle</i>	2 00	25	
<i>Nelumbium luteum</i>	<i>Water Chinquepin</i>	2 00	20	
<i>Nyssa multiflora</i>	<i>Black Gum</i>	1 25	25	
<i>Oreodaphne Californica</i>	<i>California Spice Tree</i>	2 50	25	
* <i>Paliurus aculeatus</i>		2 00	25	
<i>Pardanthus Chinensis</i>	<i>Blackberry Lily</i>	4 00	40	
<i>Paulownia imperialis</i>	<i>Paulownia</i>	3 00	30	
<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>			75	
<i>Photinia arbutifolia</i>	<i>Christmas Berry</i>	2 00	25	
<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>	<i>Garget</i>	1 50	25	
<i>Pistacia vera</i>			25	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	<i>Button Ball, or Plane Tree</i>	1 25	25	
" <i>orientalis</i>	<i>European Button Ball</i>	1 25	25	
* <i>Poinciana Gilliesii</i>	<i>Gillies'</i>			25
<i>Prunus maritima</i>	<i>Beach Plum</i>	2 00	25	
" <i>mollis</i>		5 00	50	
" <i>serotina</i>	<i>Wild Black Cherry</i>	1 50	25	
" <i>padus</i>		2 00	25	
" <i>Caroliniana</i>	<i>Cherry Laurel</i>	2 00	20	
" <i>Virginiana</i>		2 00	20	
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	<i>Hop Tree</i>	3 00	30	
<i>Pyrus Americana</i>	<i>American Mountain Ash</i>	2 00	25	
" <i>arbutifolia</i>	<i>Choke-Berry</i>	2 50	25	
" <i>rivularis</i>	<i>Oregon Crab Tree</i>	2 50	25	
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	<i>Red Oak</i>	bus. \$4 00	25	
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	<i>Buckthorn</i>	1 50	25	
" <i>alaternus</i>		25		
<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>Fine Californian</i>		2 00	25
<i>Rhus Cotinus</i>	<i>Smoke Tree</i>		40	
" <i>Copallina</i>	<i>Dwarf Sumach</i>		50	
" <i>glabra</i>	<i>Smooth Sumach</i>	1 50	25	
" <i>Toxicodendron</i>	<i>Poison Ivy</i>	3 00	30	

DECIDUOUS SEEDS—Continued.

		lb.	oz.	pkt.
Rhus Venenata.....	Venetian Sumach.....	2 50	25	.....
Ribes Lobbii.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....
Robinia Pseudacacia.....	Yellow Locust.....	40	10	.....
Rosa hybrida.....	Hybrid Rose, mixed.....	.....	50	.....
“ canina.....	Dog Rose for Stocks.....	60	15	.....
“ Carolina.....	Swamp Rose.....	2 50	25	.....
“ rugosa.....	.....	.....	4 00	25
“ blanda.....	Early Wild Rose (clean).....	.....	50	.....
“ gymnocarpa.....	clean.....	.....	2 00	25
“ rubiginosa.....	Sweet Brier.....	.....	1 00	25
“ setigera.....	Prairie Rose.....	2 00	25	.....
Salix caprea.....	Willow.....	2 00	25	.....
Sambucus pubens.....	Red fruited Elder.....	2 00	25	.....
“ glauca.....	Colorado Elder.....	3 00	30	.....
“ Canadense.....	Common Elder.....	2 00	25	.....
Sassafras officinalis.....	Sassafras.....	2 00	25	.....
Schinus molle.....	Pepper Tree.....	3 00	30	.....
Smilax herbacea.....	Carrion Flower.....	2 00	25	.....
“ glauca.....	.....	2 00	25	.....
Sophora Japonica.....	.....	3 00	30	.....
“ “ pendula.....	.....	3 00	30	.....
“ speciosa.....	.....	3 00	30	.....
“ affinis.....	.....	2 00	25	.....
Spartium Junceum.....	Spanish Broom.....	2 00	25	.....
Spiraea arifolia.....	.....	6 00	60	.....
“ Douglasii.....	.....	9 00	75	.....
“ tomentosa.....	Steeple Bush.....	2 50	25	.....
Styrax Californica.....	Fine California Shrub.....	.....	1 00	.....
Syringa vulgaris.....	Lilac.....	3 00	30	.....
Taxodium distichum.....	North Carolina Cypress.....	75	10	.....
Taxus brevifolia.....	California Yew Tree.....	12 00	1 00	.....
Tecoma radicans.....	Trumpet Creeper.....	4 00	40	.....
Tilia Americana.....	American Linden.....	1 50	25	.....
“ Europea.....	European “.....	1 50	25	.....
“ argentea.....	Silvery “.....	2 00	25	.....
“ “ pendula.....	“ Drooping “.....	2 00	25	.....
Ulmus fulva.....	Slippery Elm.....	3 00	30	.....
“ Americana.....	American Elm.....	2 50	25	.....
“ crassifolia.....	.....	3 00	30	.....
Ulex Europæus.....	Furze.....	1 25	25	.....
Vaccinium vacillans.....	Low Blue Berry.....	2 00	25	.....
Viburnum acerifolium.....	Dock Mackie.....	2 00	25	.....
“ lentago.....	Sweet Viburnum.....	2 00	25	.....
“ prunifolium.....	Black Haw.....	2 00	25	.....
“ pubescens.....	Downy Arrow-wood.....	2 50	25	.....
“ nudum.....	Withe-Rod.....	2 00	25	.....
“ dentatum.....	Arrow-wood.....	2 00	25	.....
“ Tinus.....	Laurustinus.....	.....	25	.....
Vitex agnus-castus.....	Chaste Tree.....	.....	25	.....
Wistaria frutescens.....	American Wistaria.....	3 50	35	.....
“ Sinensis.....	Chinese Wistaria.....	7 00	60	.....
Zanthoxylum Americanum.....	Prickly Ash.....	3 00	30	.....
Zizyphus sativa.....	Cultivated Jujube.....	.....	25	.....

NATIVE GRAPE SEED.

		lb.	oz.	pkt.
VITIS æstivalis, Natural.....	.....	\$2 00	25	.....
“ “ Herbemont.....	.....	2 50	25	.....
“ “ Norton's Virginia.....	.....	2 00	25	.....
“ “ Scuppernong.....	.....	2 00	25	.....
“ cinerea, Natural.....	.....	3 50	35	.....
“ Californica, Natural.....	.....	2 50	25	.....
“ cordifolia, Natural.....	.....	2 00	25	.....
“ labrusca, Concord.....	.....	1 50	25	.....
“ riparia, Natural.....	.....	4 00	40	.....
“ “ Clinton.....	.....	2 00	25	.....
“ vulpina, Natural (Mexican Mustang).....	.....	4 00	40	.....

FLOWER SEEDS

—WITH—

Practical Directions for their Culture, Treatment, &c.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA.)—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hot-bed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from four to six weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The proper soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller flowers should be a very fine, rich sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hot-beds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little fine old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will damp off. When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings around the edges of the pots, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted, or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick; after filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them. A common mistake in sowing Flower, as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil gently with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down, slightly after sowing all Flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firmly hold of the soil. Seeds of the harder *Annuals* may be sown where they are to grow, but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drouths better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such *Annuals* as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of *Biennials* and some *Hardy Annuals* may be sown in September in boxes and placed in cold-frames; they will make fine strong plants by Spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frosts render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in Winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS (hB and hP.)—These require the same treatment as the *Hardy Annuals*. In addition to the above, both *Hardy Biennials* and *Perennials* may be sown in the open border in September, for if not planted until Spring, many *Perennials* require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan at the commencement of frost to cover them lightly with straw, leaves or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the Winter. As soon as the frost is out in Spring, the covering must be carefully removed and the surface around them loosened, and, when large enough, transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF HARDY ANNUALS (*h.h.A.*)—These may be sown in boxes, pots, or a hot-bed, as directed for *Hardy Annuals*. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hot-bed will be a sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like *Hardy Annuals*.

Half Hardy Biennials and *Perennials* require the same treatment.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the *Tender Annuals* (*t.A.*), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots early in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hot-bed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots and bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be planted more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hot-bed be very warm. As soon as the plants are two or three inches high, transplant into small pots, three or four in each, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREEN-HOUSE SEEDS (*g.*)—Should be sown as directed for *Tender Annuals*, in pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year, except during November and December.

The smaller seeds of *Green-house Plants* are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very slightly* with a little of the compost, or with some of the silver sand. By this method the difficulty of success with fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pot. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but invert the pan, taking care not to break the young plants; a slight tap of the pot upon a bench will loosen the whole mass, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. By that means, the young, minute roots are taken up without breaking. After transplanting, they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, until they are established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants, from the finer seeds, killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the Vaporizers now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULAS.—These charming plants may be brought to the highest perfection by the most simple means, if those means be seasoned with patience. It is a great point to give them a long period of growth before they flower; hence they should never be subject to a forcing temperature, and, in fact, should be treated as nearly hardy, but have ample protection against frost, damp, and cutting winds. In order to enjoy the blooms of the Primulas for a long period, make at least two sowings of seed, the first in March and the second in May. Further sowings may be made, if required in June and July. Sow on a rich granular soil, and cover with a mere dusting of fine earth, and nearly every seed will germinate; but if buried deeply, much will be lost.

CINERARIAS—Need nearly the same treatment as Primulas. Frost and damp, and green fly are their principal enemies, but they are so nearly hardy that artificial heat must be given with great caution. Sow in April for plants to bloom in Winter, and in July for a bloom in the later Spring months. The July sowing will be the most valuable to those who have small gardens, as the flowering of the plants in the depth of Winter makes a tax on green-house space, when it cannot well be spared.

CALCEOLARIAS—May be treated as *Annuals*, and by eliminating all the inferior plants as soon as they have flowered, a collection may be formed of original named varieties, from which valuable novelties may from time to time be selected. Sow the seed in July, in pans well drained, leaving the surface of the soil a little rough. The seed should not be covered, but be put under a hand-glass, or in a close, shady corner of a frame. The seedling plants may be pricked out in a bed of turfy loam, in a frame for the Winter, making no demand upon the green-house for their keeping, or they may all be potted and wintered in the house, in which case they will begin to flower in May.

GERANIUMS—Of all kinds are the most valuable if treated as *Annuals*, as in their seedling state, the plants are peculiarly robust and tree-like, and charmingly fresh in leafage and flowers, even if among them there does happen to be one that is specially valuable as a Florist's flower. When grown from good, fresh seeds, a large proportion of fine varieties and a few real novelties may be expected. The seed may be sown at any time throughout the year, but the two best seasons are February and August. Sow in pans filled with such a soil as recommended for *Annuals*, except that it should be coarser; if the surface nodules are as large as chestnuts it will be none too rough. Cover with a fair sixteenth of an inch of fine soil. Put the seed pans in a heat of 60° to 70° if sown in February; but heat will not be necessary at all unless it is desired to bring the plants into flower early in the ensuing Summer. We have been accustomed to sow about the 10th of March, and place the seed pans on a sunny shelf in a cool green-house, and have fine plants by the end of June, many of which begin to flower in August.



Strong pips for forcing, in bundles of 25 for 75 cents; per 100 \$2.00. Special rates for large quantities.

Novelties and Select New Flower Seeds.

- Acroclinium roseum flore pleno.** A new and charming variety of this old favorite annual everlasting, but with a more robust plant and larger flowers, which are so double as to resemble the finest double Helichrysum. This is one of the best of last Season's novelties, and will be found exceedingly useful with dried flowers, &c., for making Winter bouquets. Per packet.....\$0 25
- Balsam, "New Lavender."** One of the most beautiful of new colors yet found. For florists this will be found most valuable; the flowers are large, full and very double, and color a delicate Lavender. Per oz., \$2 00, per packet 10
- Clarkia, "Mrs. Langtry."** Is an exceedingly beautiful form of Clarkia. The petals have an even edge, and the color of the flower is purest white with an evenly defined disc, or centre of brilliant carmine-crimson. It is remarkably free, of dwarf compact habit, and the flowers possess unusual substance. Whether as a pot-plant, or for bedding purposes, this annual will be most valuable. Per packet..... 25
- Dahlia, "New Single."** Ware's finest strain of this most interesting plant, the colors consist of shades of mauve, pink, cerise, orange, crimson, white, yellow, purple and striped varieties, the style of flower is entirely distinct from an ordinary Single Dahlia, are easily flowered from Seed the first year by starting them in hot bed—cannot be too highly recommended. Per packet..... 25
- Gaillardia picta Lorenziana.** The raiser thus describes it "This new double Gaillardia, in the judgment of authorities of gardening, is one of the most splendid plants yet introduced. "The characteristic is that the corollas of the wreath, as well as that of the disc of the flower-head, are transformed into prolonged, enlarged regularly tubular flowers, which altogether form an *ensemble* as elegant as interesting. Only by endeavours of more than eight years have I succeeded in raising it to a satisfying degree of constancy." Per packet..... 10
- Godetia, "Lady Satin Rose."** A lovely variety; the flowers of this hardy annual are of a beautiful deep rose pink, the surface shining like satin. It is one of the most beautiful of all the varieties yet raised and is a real acquisition. Per packet..... 50

Lobelia, "Prima Donna." A variety of the dwarf bedding class, and a most distinct one in point of color, which is a rich velvety crimson maroon. It is of dwarf compact growth, and the dense tufts shown were smothered with blossoms. It will be a valuable bedding plant. Per pkt. \$0 75

Nasturtium, "Empress of India." The flowers of this grand novelty in the way of Dwarf Nasturtiums, are of a brilliant crimson color, and so freely produced, that no other annual in cultivation can approach it in effectiveness, and it would be perfectly safe to describe it as the most important annual of recent introduction. Per packet..... 25

Pansy, "Lord Beaconsfield." A splendid novelty of last year, producing large flowers of deep purple-violet, which shades off, but in the top petals only, to a white hue, very cheerful in appearance. Per packet.... 25

Phlox Drummondii, "Half Dwarf." A new section of the large flowered varieties of this charming annual, fine bushy habit and brilliant flowers. Per packet..... 10

Petunia, "New Emperor." The most attractive, very largest, and brilliant colors of the single Petunia section, combining all the colors of the older varieties, and flowers of double the usual size. Per packet..... 25

New Sweet Pea, "Adonis." This very pretty and distinct addition to the Sweet Pea family, is said to supply a want long felt in the range of colors, the bright rosy carmine or pink blossoms contrasting most pleasingly with the pure white, invincible scarlet, and other more decided shades already in cultivation. Per packet..... 40

Statice "Suworowi." By far the finest of all annual Statice and indeed one of the showiest Annuals, similar in habit to *St. spicata* but greatly superior to it. Its branching flower spikes of a very bright rose with a crimson shade appear successively from 10 to 15 on each plant and measure each fully 15 to 18 inches in length and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch in breadth, the foliage lying flat on the ground is comparatively small and completely hidden by the numerous flower spikes, each leaf being about 5 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches broad, undulated and glaucous. One plant will last in flower more than two months and if sown in succession from February to April it may be had constantly flowering throughout the Summer and Autumn. A whole bed of this lovely plant in full bloom is a truly magnificent sight, being only one mass of flowers. Per packet 50

EXPLANATION

OF THE

FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

The first column gives the number by which the different varieties may be ordered without writing out the whole name.

The second column gives the *Botanical* name, in Roman characters.

- * designates ornamental leaved Plants.
- in all cases, *repetition*.
- in vars. . . in *varieties*, or mixed colors.
- fl. pl. . . *flore pleno*, or double flowered.

The figures in the third column give the comparative time of *Flowering*. As it is impossible, in our varied extent of climate, to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into EARLY, INTERMEDIATE, and LATE flowering sorts. Thus:

- No. 1 designates *early*.
- No. 2 .. *intermediate*.
- No. 3 .. *late-flowering plants*.

The fourth column gives the *Hardiness and Duration*:

- A representing *Annual*, lasting but one year.
- B .. *Biennial*, .. two years.
- P .. *Perennial*, .. three or more years.
- E .. *Evergreen*.

But as a large number of the Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark † is affixed to such.

- h. represents *hardy*—plants for open borders.
- hh. .. *half hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.
- t. .. *tender*—requiring protection.
- g. .. *greenhouse plants*.
- bu. .. *bulbous plants*.
- s. .. *shrubs*.

The fifth column gives the color in full except as abbreviated below. Thus:

ap. . . apetalous,	bff. . buff,	lav. . lavender,	scar. . scarlet,
blk. . black,	car. . carmine,	ptd. . painted,	spot. . spotted,
br. . brown,	cr. . crimson,	pur. . purple,	stri. . striped,
tri. . tricolor,	sul. . sulphur,	var. . variegated,	ver. . vermilion.

The sixth column gives the comparative height of the plants in feet; *trai.* signifies *trailing*.

The seventh column, the price p packet.



Flower Seeds mailed promptly, with postage paid, on receipt of amount annexed.

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>						<i>General Observations.</i>
	<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	
2065 <i>Abronia fragrans</i>	2	hA	rose	trai.	5	} <i>Beautiful annual trailers.</i>
2070 <i>umbellata</i>	2	..	..	..	5
2075 <i>Abutilon Thompsonii</i> fol. var.	2 3	gS	y. st.	4	25	} <i>Fine for conservatories; flowers striped, veined and self colors; very rich, free bloomers.</i>
2078 <i>atrosanguineum</i>	2 3	..	d. red	..	25	
2080 <i>Darwini grandiflorum</i>	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	
2082 <i>mixed</i>	2 3	..	y. st.	..	25	
2085 <i>Acacia dealbata</i>	1	..	yel.	..	10	} <i>Fine greenhouse and conservatory shrubs, with gracefully drooping branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, gratefully scented.</i>
2087 <i>Decaisneiana</i>	1	..	..	..	10
2090 <i>Melanoxydon</i>	1	..	..	..	10
2098 <i>ornithophora</i>	1	..	..	10	10
2100 <i>speciosa</i>	1	..	pur.	..	10	
2104 <i>fine mixed</i>	1	..	mixed	..	10	
2107 <i>Acanthus mollis</i>	3	hP	white	3	5	} <i>Fine large ornamental leaved plant with showy flowers.</i>
2108 <i>spinosus</i>	2	..	pur.	..	10	
2118 <i>Aconitum Napellus</i>	2	..	blue	4	5	} <i>Monk's Hood. Pretty flowers. Very fine.</i>
2119 <i>Fisheri</i>	2	..	..	..	10
2120 <i>Adonis autumnalis</i>	2	hA	scar.	1	5	} <i>Pretty and hardy. Showy Spring flower.</i>
2122 <i>vernalis</i>	1	hP	yel.	1/2	5	
2128 <i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>	1	tP	blue	1	10	<i>Fine bulb for the conservatory.</i>
2129 <i>Ageratum conspicuum</i> var.	2	..	white	..	10	} <i>Free flowering Annuals. Fine for bedding, and contrasting well with Geranium, Perilla, and Dwarf Amaranths.</i>
2130 <i>Lasseauxi</i>	2	..	rose	..	5	
2132 <i>Mexicanum</i>	2	hhA	blue	1 1/2	5	
2135 <i>—album</i>	2	..	white	..	5	
2138 <i>—"LITTLE GEM"</i>	2	..	blue	..	10	
<i>Agrostemma</i>						<i>See Rose Campion.</i>
2148 <i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i>	1 3	†hhB	scar.	2	5	} <i>Very showy in flower, and fine habit; should be kept in the house in cold weather as the plants are rather tender. Sow in a hot-bed.</i>
2149 <i>—alba</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2150 <i>linifolia</i>	1 3	..	scar.	1 1/2	5	
2153 <i>myrtifolia</i>	1 3	..	..	2 1/2	5
2155 <i>Warszewiczii</i>	1 3	..	..	2	5
2157 <i>Alstrœmeria pulchella</i>	1 2	gP	..	3	10	<i>Pretty for conservatory.</i>
2159 <i>Alyssum maritimum</i>	1 3	hA	white	trai.	5	} <i>Fine bedding plants. The first is the Sweet Alyssum; saxatile compactum is one of the finest, golden yellow.</i>
2163 <i>saxatile compactum</i>	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2165 <i>Wierzebecki</i>	1 3	1 1/2	5	
2166 <i>argenteum</i>	1 3	1 1/2	5	

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2167	Amarantus Abyssinicus*	2 3	hA	yel.	3	10	cts.	Ornamental leaved plants. Invaluable for bedding; foliage, crimson, variegated, yellow, &c., &c. The tricolor varieties are among the most valuable bedding plants, are also fine grown in pots.
2168	bicolor ruber*	2 3	..	red	2	5		
2168a	cruentus* (Princess' Feather)	2 3	..	d. red	3	5		
2170	giganteus*	2 3	..	pur.	6	5		
2182	—Henderi*	2 3	tA	cr. & y.	4	10		
2184	magnificus*	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2190	melancholicus ruber*	2 3	..	red	2½	5		
2192	salicifolius*	2 3	..	pur.	..	5		
2195	—“Prince of Wales”*	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2196	sanguineus nanus	2 3	..	scar.	..	10		
2197	tricolor* (Joseph's coat)	2 3	..	mixed	diff.	5		} <i>Browallia. Green-house annuals—very pretty.</i>
2199	fine mixed*	2 3	..	r. & y.	2	10		
2202	Amethyst, winged	2	..	blue	..	10		} <i>Bedding plants covered with flowers throughout the Summer; warm, sunny spots are best.</i>
2204	white	2	..	white	..	10		
2206	Anagallis grandifl. fruticosa	1 3	hhP	ver.	2½	5		
2208	—Phillipsii	1 3	5		} <i>Evergreen and pretty.</i>
2220	—in vars.	1 3	..	mixed	2	5		
2223	Anchasa angustifolia	2	hP	pur.	..	5		} <i>Anemone's are very beautiful Spring flowers, and should be in every garden.</i>
2230	Anemone coronaria	1	..	mixed	2	5		
2233	Pulsatilla	1	..	..	½	5	
2237	sylvestris	1	..	white	..	10		
2239	Anisacanthus Wrightii	2 3	..	pur.	2	10		<i>Showy.</i>
2240	Antennaria margaritacea	2	1	5		<i>White Immortelle.</i>
Antirrhinum								<i>See Snapdragon.</i>
2245	Aquilegia caryophylloides	1 3	..	striped	1½	5		} <i>The Columbines are fine early, free flowering, hardy border plants; every garden should have them; nothing can be finer than beds of these.</i>
2249	chrysantha	1 3	..	yel.	3	10		
2253	cærulea	1 3	..	blue	..	25		
2255	flavescens	1 3	..	yel.	2	25		
2257	truncata	1 3	..	blue	3	25		
2265	Argemone grandiflora	2 3	..	white	..	5		<i>Large flowered & poppy shaped.</i>
2273	Asclepias Cornuti	2	..	p.	4	5		<i>Silkweed.</i>
2276	Curassavica	1 3	gP	orange	..	5		<i>Swallow-Wort; free bloomer.</i>
2278	incarnata	2	hP	rose p.	3	5		<i>Swamp Milkweed.</i>
2283	Asperula setosa azurea	2 3	hhA	l. bl.	1	5		} <i>Sweet scented and profuse bloomers.</i>
2285	odorata	2 3	hP	white	½	10		
2286	Aster, Shakespeare	2 3	hhA	mixed	3	25		} <i>These varieties are from Germany, and saved from the finest double sorts. Nothing can be finer than a bed of these in the Autumn. They can also be grown very nicely in pots for early blooming, and also for early Winter ornaments. They should be transplanted at least twice. The soil should be</i>
2292	Pyramidal	3	..	..	..	10	
2295	Bouquet mixed	3	..	..	1	10	
2296	Lilliput	2 3	..	crim.	..	10		
2297	Very Dwarf or Pygmæa	2 3	..	mixed	..	10		
2298	Chrysanthemum flowered	3	..	..	1½	10	
2300	White “	3	..	white	..	10		
2301	“ Dwarf	3	..	mixed	1	10		
2303	German quilled mixed	3	..	..	..	5	
2305	Globe “	3	5		
2308	Large flowered rose	3	..	rose	..	10		
2310	Crowned mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10		

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2312	Aster New Schiller	3	hhA	rose	1½	10	<i>Obs. continued.</i> <i>rich, and they should be well attended to, and they will produce fine large flowers, most are very distinct in their varieties and colors.</i>
2314	Dwarf white bouquet	3	..	white	..	10	
2316	Goliath mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2318	Imbricated	3	..	..	..	10
2320	Pæony-flowered	3	..	..	..	10
2324	Dwarf Pompon	3	..	..	1	10
2325	Half Dwarf multiflora	3	..	mixed	2	10	
2326	Truffauts	3	..	..	1½	10
2328	White "	3	..	white	..	25	
2329	Crimson "	3	..	cr.	..	25	
2330	Dark blood red	3	..	red	..	25	
2332	Pyramidal Bouquet	2 3	..	white	3	10	
2335	Mixed China	3	..	mixed	1½	5	
2340	Aubrietia deltoidea	1	hP	pur.	trail.	10	<i>Beautiful for rock work and bedding.</i>
2341	Græca	3 5	..	..	..	10
2342	Auricula, finest	1	..	mixed	½	25	<i>Primula auricula, finest.</i>
2345	Azalea hybrida	2	hhS	..	2	25	<i>Finest Ghent, flowering shrub.</i>
2352	Balsams, white Paris	2	hhA	white	..	5	<i>The Balsams are one of the finest Summer blooming Annuals—free bloomers and high colored; by transplanting two or three times it has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers very double. They can be grown in pots, and also from cuttings. They require a good soil and to be kept well watered. None can surpass in colors.</i>
2355	Crimson "	2	..	crim.	..	5	
2360	Rose "	2	..	rose	..	5	
2364	Scarlet "	2	..	scar.	..	5	
2367	Mixed "	2	..	mixed	..	5	
2373	White Camellia-flowered	2	..	white	..	10	
2375	Crimson "	2	..	crim.	..	10	
2380	Violet spot'd "	2	..	spot.	..	10	
2383	Crim. "	2	..	..	..	10
2385	Scarlet "	2	..	..	..	10
2387	Rose "	2	..	rose	..	10	
2390	Violet "	2	..	violet	..	10	
2393	Scarlet "	2	..	scar.	..	10	
2394	Purple "	2	..	pur.	..	10	
2396	Lavender "	2	..	lav.	..	10	
2398	Fire color "	2	..	crim.	..	10	
2400	Light citron "	2	..	l. cit.	..	10	
2402	Mixed "	2	..	mixed	..	10	
2414	Double Solferino	2	..	spot.	..	10	
2416	—common mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
2418	Baptisia australis	2	hP	blue	..	5	<i>Beautiful, herb. Perennial.</i>
2420	Bartonia aurea	2	hA	yel.	3	5	<i>Beautiful and hardy.</i>
2422	Beet, Brazilian*	2	hhA	mixed	..	5	<i>Beta. Beautiful ornamental foliage plants, fine for centre of beds.</i>
2424	Chilian*	2	..	..	..	5
2426	Dell's Flower Garden*	2	..	dark	..	5	
2427	Ne Plus Ultra*	2	..	..	..	5
2430	Large Ribbed Scarlet*	2	..	scar.	..	5	
2433	" " Yellow*	2	..	yel.	..	5	
2450	Begonia, fine mixed Seedling	1 3	gP	mixed	2	25	<i>Free flowering.</i>
2453	Bidens atrosanguinea	2 3	hA	d. red	..	10	<i>Showy, like the Coreopsis.</i>
2457	Blue Bottle, small	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	<i>Centaurea. Hardy and showy.</i>

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2460	Bocconia cordata*	2 3	hP	white	3	cts. 10	} Ornamental for single specimens or groups.
2461	Japonica*	2 3	gP	..	4	10	
2463	Brachycome iberidifolia	3	hhA	pur.	1	5	} One of the finest for edgings; should be sown in hot-bed.
2465	—alba	3	..	white	..	5	
2468	—in vars	3	..	mixed	..	5	
Browallia elata							See Amethyst.
Cacalia							See Tassel Flower.
2473	Calandrinia discolor	2 3	..	rose	..	5	} Handsome, brilliant colors; should be planted in sunny situations. Fine for edgings
2475	speciosa	2 3	..	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2480	umbellata	2 3	hhP	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2482	Calceolaria hybrida , finest	2 3	tgP	mixed	2	25	} These are saved from the finest varieties; are very fine, beautifully striped, blotched, and variegated.
2485	grandiflora self-colored	2 3	..	..	..	25
2490	rugosa	2 3	..	..	..	25
2492	scabiosæfolia	2 3	..	yel.	..	10	
2493	Calendula officinalis plena	2 3	hA	orange	1	5	} The Pot Marigolds are fine for back grounds—quite showy.
2497	—nova, Nankeen	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2499	pluvialis	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	5	
2505	officinalis Meteor	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2508	Calliopsis bicolor marmorata	2 3	..	r. & y.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Fine, showy Annuals, (Coreopsis) abundant bloomers and bright colors.
2514	coronata	2 3	hP	spot.	..	5	
2516	Drummondii	2 3	hA	y. & br.	1	5	
2518	elegans picta	2 3	..	..	2	5
2520	Callirhoe involucrata	1 3	..	c. & w.	tra. 10		} Free flowering, pretty color, and blooming for a long time; start in frame early.
2525	pedata	1 3	..	v. & w.	2	5	
2528	—nana	1 3	..	d. ro.	1	5	
2530	Campanula carpatica	1	hP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	} One of the best well-known plants grown in the garden, the perennial species if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The two first on list are very fine for edgings and beds. Nos. 2535 and 2545 may be grown in pots.
2533	—alba	1	..	white	..	5	
2535	grandiflora	2	..	blue	2	5	
2536	—alba	2	..	white	..	5	
2538	medium c alycanthma	2 3	hB	..	..	10
2540	— — alba	2 3	..	..	..	10
2543	nobilis alba	3	..	..	3	10
2545	pyramidalis	3	thhP	blue	4	10	
2546	—albus	3	..	white	..	10	
2548	Candytuft, Iberis amara	1 2	hA	..	1	5	} Iberis. Showy Annuals for beds or edgings, sweet scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders.
2552	coronaria (Rocket)	1 2	..	..	..	5
2555	odorata	1 2	..	..	..	5
2557	rosea carnea	1 2	..	rose	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2560	Dunnettii	1 2	..	d. c.	1	5	
2567	—lilacina	1 2	..	lilac	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2575	—Dwarf Mixed Hybrid	1 3	..	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2576	affinis (very dwarf)	1 3	..	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2577	Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	1	5	
2580	Canna new dark leaved	1 3	3	10	} Cannas are very ornamental and tropical looking. Fine for lawns; very handsome.
2581	Warscewiczii	1 3	..	blood r.	..	5	
2583	fine mixed	1 3	hhP	mixed	..	5	
2587	Canterbury Bells—Blue	1 3	thB	blue	2	5	} For Obs. see next page.
2590	White	1 3	..	white	..	5	

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2593 Canterbury Bells , Rose	1 3	†hB	rose	2	5	cts.	} <i>Campanula or Canterbury Bells. Very ornamental for back borders. All the varieties are fine old plants and should be grown extensively.</i>
2596 Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2598 Double Blue	2 3	..	blue	..	10		
2600 Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	10		
2603 White	2 3	..	white	..	10		
2605 Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10		
2606 Capsicum annum, "Little Gem"	3	hhA	sc. p.	1	10		} <i>Good conservatory plants; very pretty in fruit.</i>
2608 Carduus benedictus	2	hA	yel.	2	5		<i>Blessed Thistle—pretty.</i>
2610 Carnation Pink	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	10		} <i>Saved from the finest collections of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil no flowers can be finer, and are highly scented.</i>
2613 " Double extra	2 3	..	..	..	25		
2615 Double Dwarf	2 3	..	..	1	10		
2618 Tree or Perpetual	1 3	..	..	2	50		
2620 Rose-leaved	2 3	..	..	..	50		
2626 Red Grenadine, Double	1 3	..	red	..	50		
2638 Castilleia indivisa	2 3	..	b. red	1½	25		} <i>Very rich; free flowering, good for backgrounds.</i>
2638a <i>linariaefolia</i>	2 3	..	crim.	1	25		
2639 <i>parviflora</i>	2 3	..	..	..	25		
Castor Oil Beans							<i>See Ricinus.</i>
2640 Catananche alba	2 3	hA	white	2	5		<i>Everlasting flowers.</i>
2644 <i>cærulea</i>	2 3	†hP	blue	..	5		<i>Bright colors, free flowering</i>
Catch-Fly.							<i>See Silene.</i>
2646 Cedronella cana	2 3	†hP	pur.	..	10		} <i>Beautiful purplish crimson flowers.</i>
2647 Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage)	3	hA	claret	..	10		<i>Fine plants for vases.</i>
Celosia cristata							<i>See Cockscomb.</i>
2648 Centaurea Americana	3	hA	pur.	3	5		} <i>Showy; free flowering. The last three fine for ribbon borders. The two last ornamental foliage. Quite showy when in flower.</i>
2650 <i>candidissima</i>	3	hhP	white	1	25		
2651 <i>Clementei</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10		
2655 <i>gymnocarpa</i>	3	..	pur.	..	10		
2657 <i>depressa</i>	3	..	blue	..	5		
2660 Centaureidium Drummondii	2	hA	yel.	1½	5		<i>Pretty little Compositæ.</i>
2663 Centranthus macrosiphon	1 3	..	red	1	5		} <i>Very pretty, free flowering Annuals. Suitable for rockeries and vases.</i>
2665 —albus	1 3	..	white	½	5		
2668 —nanus	1 3	..	red	..	5		
2671 Cerastium tomentosum	2 3	†hP	white	..	25		<i>Fine edging plants. Pretty.</i>
2673 Cercocarpus ledifolius	1 2	..	pur.	6	25		<i>Neat shrub for the garden.</i>
2675 Chelone barbata coccinea	3	†hhP	scar.	2	10		<i>Very pretty; bright colors.</i>
2687 Chorozema varia	1 3	gS	mixed	3	25		} <i>Pretty bushes with elegant flowers, fine for the conservatory; very free flowering.</i>
Christmas Rose							<i>See Helleborus niger.</i>

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2690 <i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> album	2 3	hA	white	1½	5	cts.	Showy, free bloomers. The Annual species should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely, which are produced abundantly. Perfectly hardy. For bouquets or edging. <i>frutescens</i> are the Paris Daisies	
2693 —Double Yellow	2 3	..	yel.	..	5			
2695 —Double Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5			
2711 <i>carinatum</i> album	2 3	..	white	..	10			
2712 — <i>luteum</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	10			
2714 —mixed " <i>carinatum</i> "	2 3	..	mixed	1	5			
2718 <i>inodorum</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10			
2721 <i>frutescens</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2722 —" <i>etoile d'or</i> "	2 3	..	yel.	..	10			
2724 <i>Burridgeanum</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5			
2728 — <i>hybridum</i> mixed	2 3	5		These are the garden <i>Artemisia</i> ; being late bloomers.	
2730 <i>Indicum grandiflorum</i>	3	hP	..	3	10			
2733 — <i>pompon</i>	3	..	..	1½	10	
2735 <i>Cineraria hybrida</i>	1	tgP	..	2	25		From the finest-named flowerers; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. A bed filled with these plants cannot be surpassed.	
2736 — <i>rubra</i>	1	..	lustrous	..	25			
2737 — <i>grandiflora</i>	1	..	mixed	..	25			
2738 — <i>kermesina</i>	1	..	crim.	..	25			
2743 — <i>nana</i>	1	..	mixed	1	25			
2745 <i>Grandiflora alba</i>	1	..	white	..	25			
2746 <i>Azure Blue</i>	1	..	blue	..	25			
2750 <i>New Double</i>	2	..	mixed	2	75			
2753 <i>maritima</i>	2	hhP	yel.	3	5		For ribbon gardening; having a silvery foliage.	
2755 — <i>candidissima</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
2758 <i>Clarkia elegans</i> , Double	2 3	hA	mixed	1½	5		Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these is very beautiful, especially the double varieties. These are beautiful as edging plants or for vases, hanging baskets, etc. The double varieties especially fine.	
2760 — <i>rosea plena</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5			
2761 — <i>purpurea plena</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	5			
2762 — <i>rosea</i> do	2 3	..	rose	..	5			
2762a — <i>white</i> do	2 3	..	white	..	5			
2763 <i>pulchella</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5			
2765 — <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5			
2768 <i>White Tom Thumb</i>	2 3	..	..	½	5	
2772 <i>pulchella marginata</i>	2 3	..	bord.	1½	5			
2775 — <i>integripetala</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5			
2778 <i>mixed</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		See <i>Salvia hominum</i> .	
Clary Purple top								
Red top								
2782 <i>Cleome arborea</i>	2	gP	white	8	10		Curious; very ornamental, on the <i>Castor Bean</i> style.	
2783 — <i>sesquiorgyalis</i>	2	..	pur.	..	10			
2785 <i>Clianthus Dampieri</i>	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10		Beautiful green-house plants, of the finest pea-shaped flowers; fine bedding plant.	
2790 — <i>puniceus</i>	1 2	..	crim.	6	10			
2792 <i>Clintonia</i> (Downingia) <i>pulchella</i>	2	hA	tri.	½	10		Very pretty for edgings.	
2795 <i>Cockseomb Dwarf Crimson</i>	2 3	..	crim.	1½	5		Celosia. If grown in good rich soil, the heads will be large and full and bright colored. Very pretty. Can be preserved for Winter Bouquets, by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.	
2801 " <i>Sulphur</i>	3	..	sul.	..	5			
2803 " <i>Orange</i>	2 3	..	orang.	..	5			
2804 " <i>White</i>	3	..	white	..	5			
2806 " <i>Tom Thumb</i>	3	..	crim.	¾	5			
2808 " <i>Prest. Thiers</i>	3	..	..	..	10	
2810 " <i>Glasgow Prize</i>	3	..	purple	..	10			
2812 <i>Japan Scarlet</i>	3	..	scar.	3	5			
2816 " <i>Yellow</i>	3	..	yel.	..	5			

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		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
2818	Cockscomb Feathered	2 3	hA	red	3	5	} <i>See Obs. on preceding page.</i>
2820	New Moss Head	3	..	var.	1	10	
2823	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	3	5	
2833	Coleus*	2 3	tP	..	2	25	<i>Splendid bedding plants.</i>
2835	Collinsia bartsiaefolia	2	hA	pur.	1	5	} <i>Free flowering Annuals; if sown in Autumn, will stand the Winter, and flower early in Spring. All the species are good and fine colors.</i>
2838	bicolor	1 2	..	p. & w.	1½	5	
2840	candidissima	2	..	white	1	5	
2843	grandiflora	2	..	p. & w.	..	5	
2847	multicolor marmorata	2 3	..	w. & ro.	..	5	
2850	verna	1 3	..	bl. & o.	..	5	
2854	Collomia coccinea	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5	} <i>Pretty—fine for bees; also good for pot-culture; are very pretty.</i>
2856	grandiflora	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2857	aggregata	2 3	..	..	..	25
2858	Columbine, Common Double	1 3	hP	mixed	2	5	} <i>These are very free flowering. See Aquilegia.</i>
2860	White	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2862	Commelyna coelestis	1	hhP	blue	1	5	} <i>Showy, favorite plants, for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.</i>
2865	—alba	1	..	white	..	5	
2868	variegata*	1	..	var.	2	5	
2870	Convolvulus minor	1 3	hA	tri.	1	5	} <i>These are fine for growing in clumps or beds; and well adapted for rockeries and hanging-baskets, blooming for a long time.</i>
2872	—albus	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2875	—unicaulis	1 3	..	pur.	..	5	
2876	—New Crimson Violet	1 3	..	crim.	..	5	
2877	tricolor roseus	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
2878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	} <i>Very handsome green-house shrub—do well if planted out in Summer.</i>
2880	Cordyline australis*	3	..	white	3	25	} <i>Beautiful flowering green-house shrubs.</i>
2882	indivisa lineata*	3	..	..	12	25
2884	Corydalis Brandegeii	2	hP	pink	1½	25	<i>Fine for garden.</i>
2887	Cosmidium Burridgeanum	2	hA	orange	2	5	<i>Very showy.</i>
2890	Cosmos bipinnata purpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	<i>Beautiful annual compositæ.</i>
2892	Cotton	2 3	tA	yel.	3	5	<i>Curious for pots.</i>
2894	Cowslip	1	hP	mixed	½	10	<i>Primula. Spring Flower.</i>
2900	Crucianella stylosa	2	..	pur.	..	10	<i>A handsome Rubiaceæ.</i>
2906	Cuphea miniata	3	thhP	crim.	1	10	} <i>Very useful for bedding—free bloomers; very much admired where planted. The last very beautiful.</i>
2908	platycentra	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	10	
2910	purpurea	3	gP	pur.	..	10	
2913	eminens	3	thhP	s. & y.	1½	10	
2916	Cyclamen Persicum	1	gbu	w. ro.	½	25	<i>Beautiful green-house bulb.</i>
2918	Dahlia Fine Double, from named flowers	3	thhP	mixed	6	10	} <i>These are too well known as favorites with all to need a detailed description. All the varieties are beautiful.</i>
2919	Double Dwarf	3	3	10	
2920	Single fine	3	10	

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2922 Daisy, Double White	1	†hP	white	½	cts.		
2925 " from finest collection	1	..	m xed	..	10		} <i>The poet's favorite.</i> <i>See Chrysanthemum frutescens.</i>
Paris					25		
2933 Daphne Mezereum	1	hS	pink	3	25		} <i>Early flowering and finely scented shrub.</i>
2935 Datura metelloides	1 2	hhA	w. & b.	..	5		
2940 " fastuosa purpurea	1 2	..	pur.	..	5		} <i>Very showy, trumpet-shaped large flowers.</i>
2944 Delphinium cardiopetalum	2 3	hA	blue	1	5		
2945 " Cashmerianum	2 3	†hP	..	3	10		} <i>Free blooming. They are one of the handsomest plants for large gardens; varying in color from pale blue to the deepest tint.</i>
2946 " formosum	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2950 " nudicaule	2 3	..	scar.	1½	10		
2952 " occidentalis	2 3	..	blue	5	10		
Dianthus							} <i>See Pink, Carnation, and Picotee.</i>
2594 Dicentra chrysantha	2	..	yel.	2	25		
2956 Dictamnus Fraxinella	1 2	hP	red	1½	10		} <i>Curious and pretty Dwarf Shrubby plants; the leaves when rubbed, have a fine odor.</i>
2958 " —alba	1 2	..	white	..	10		
2960 " —mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		
Digitalis							<i>See Foxglove.</i>
2964 Dracæna Draco*	2	gP	white	10	25		} <i>See Cordylina. Ornamental Green-house shrubs with elegant leaves.</i>
2966 " indivisa lineata*	2	..	..	..	25	
2968 " rubra*	2	..	red	5	25		
2970 " Veitchii*	2	..	white	3	25		
2972 Dracocephalum Moldavicum	3	†hP	blue	2	5		<i>Ornamental.</i>
2973 Elodes Virginica	2	hP	flesh	1½	10		<i>Pretty and ornamental plant.</i>
2978 Epacris hybrida superba	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50		<i>Fine blooming, like a Heath.</i>
2983 Erinus alpinus	3	hP	blue	½	25		<i>Beautiful for hanging-baskets.</i>
2983a Eriogonum chrysocephalum	2	..	yel.	1½	10		} <i>All the species are pretty; easily grown in peat and loam.</i>
2984 " ovalifolium	2	..	..	..	10	
2985 " racemosum	2	..	..	..	10	
2985a " umbellatum	2	..	..	..	10	
2986 Erysimum Arkansanum	1 2	hA	5		} <i>Showy and free flowering, and bright colors.</i>
2988 " Peroffskianum	1 2	..	orange	..	5		
2989a Erythronium grandiflorum	1	hP	yel.	½	10		<i>Fine hardy; drooping flowers</i>
2990 Eschscholtzia Californica	1 3	hA	..	1	5		} <i>Very free bloomers for beds or rockeries. The last good for edging. Double are very showy. The bright yellow flowers are desirable in every garden, they are also fine grown in pots.</i>
2990a " —alba	1 3	..	white	..	5		
2990b " —aurantiaca	1 3	..	orange	..	5		
2992 " crocea	1 3	..	..	..	5	
2995 " —plena	1 3	..	..	..	5	
2998 " tenuifolia	1 3	..	yel.	..	5		
3000 " Mandarin	1 3	..	o.r.crm	..	5		
3003 Eucharidium grandiflorum	1 2	..	rose	..	5		<i>Free flowering, very pretty.</i>
3005 Eucnide bartonioides	2	tA	yel.	2	10		} <i>Fine plants for Rockeries, or for Pots.</i>

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3010	<i>Eupatorium</i> Fraseri	3	hP	white	2	5	} Fine for Winter bouquets; showy for back grounds.
3011	aromaticum	3	..	..	3	5
3012	purpureum	3	..	pur.	4	5	
3014	<i>Euphorbia</i> marginata*	3	hA	w. & gr.	2	5	Very pretty leaves, showy.
3016	<i>Eustoma</i> exaltatum	2 3	..	pur.	..	10	Pretty. Sow in a gentle hot bed
3020	<i>Eutoca</i> multiflora	3	hB	pink	1	5	} Are good serviceable flowering plants for bedding. Free blooming.
3022	viscida	1 3	hA	blue	..	5	
3026	Wrangeliana	1 3	..	..	..	5
3030	<i>Fenzlia</i> dianthiflora	1 2	..	rose	1/2	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
3033	Feverfew, Blood-colored	1 3	thP	d. r.	2	10	} Pretty—fine for ribbon gardening.
3036	Flax, yellow (<i>Linum</i>)	2 3	thhP	yel.	3/4	10	} Pretty, good for rock work. Fine free flowering bedding plants; beautiful colors.
3038	Large Crimson	2 3	hhA	crim.	..	5	
3040	Variegated	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
Forget-me-not,							
3046	<i>Myosotis</i> alpestris	1 2	thhP	blue	trai.	10	} All are beautiful. The <i>Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early flowering.
3048	—alba	1 2	..	white	1/2	10	
3050	azorica	1 2	..	d. b.	..	10	
3054	cælestina	1 2	..	l. b.	..	25	
3056	dissitiflora	1	..	blue	..	10	
3058	palustris	1 2	thP	b. & w.	1/2	10	
3062	sylvatica	1 2	..	blue	1	10	
3065	Fox-Glove White	2	..	white	3	5	} The <i>Digitalis</i> are showy for back grounds and borders, they are beautiful when planted amongst shrubs.
3068	Yellow	2	..	yel.	1 1/2	5	
3070	Large-flowered	1 2	..	l. y.	..	5	
3072	Rose	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
3075	Purple	1 2	..	pur.	..	5	
3078	White, Gloxinia-like	2 3	..	white	3	5	
3080	Rose, Gloxinia-like	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
3087	Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	div.	5	} Mirabilis. Handsome free flowering, sweetly scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.
3089	Four O'Clocks, Hybrid	2 3	tA	..	2	5	
3090	—longiflora alba	2	..	white	..	5	
3091	—Variegated-leaved	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3092	<i>Fragaria</i> Indica	1 2	tP	yel.	1/2	25	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3093	<i>Frasera</i> speciosa	3	hP	gr. wh.	3	10	Bears numerous flowers.
3095	<i>Fuchsia</i> plena in vars.	1 3	gS	mixed	div.	50	} "Ladies' Ear Drop." Well known green-house plants.
3096	<i>Gaillardia</i> amblyodon	2 3	thhP	fine r.	2	10	} Showy and free bloomers; one of the best bedders, very beautiful, fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated.
3097	picta	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
3098	—Lorenziana	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3099	—aurora borealis	2 3	..	sc. & y.	..	5	
3102	salmon red	2 3	..	sal.	..	5	
3108	<i>Galega</i> officinalis	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	} Ornamental tall plants for borders.
3110	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3112	<i>Gamolepis</i> Tagetes	1	hhA	yel.	1	5	Fine for beds.
3116	<i>Gardoquia</i> betonicoides	3	thhP	pur.	1 1/2	10	Worthy of cultivation.

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3117 Gazanopsis stenophylla	2 3	gP. pur.	1	25		<i>Showy and interesting.</i>
3118 Gaura Lindheimeriana	1 2	hhA w. & r.	3	5		<i>These are easily cultivated.</i>
3120 Gentiana acaulis	1	hP d. b.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		} <i>Fine showy hardy plants; should be in every collection of Perennials for the beauty of the flowers.</i>
3121 campestris	2	hA pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		
3124 cruciata	2	hP blue	1	10		
3126 Amarella	2	.. pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		
3129 Geranium, Scarlet, (Zonale)	1 2	gP scar.	1	10		} <i>Saved from fine named varieties; are especially fine colors.</i>
3132 incisum	1 2	.. pur.	..	25		
3137 Apple Scented	1 2	.. pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	25		
3138 —sanguineum	2 3	hP d. pur.	1	50		
3141 Gesnera macrantha	2	gP scar.	$\frac{1}{2}$	50		} <i>Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.</i>
3143 extra mixed	2	.. mixed	..	50		
3145 Geum Chilense	2	hP copper	2	5		} <i>Free bloomers for a long time.</i>
3147 —coccineum plena	2	.. scar.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3152 Gilia capitata	1 2	hA blue	1	5		} <i>Free-flowering Annuals—fine for beds; will bloom in any situation, look well on lawn in beds, good for rockeries, can be planted at any season.</i>
3153 —alba	1 2	.. w	..	5		
3154 laciniata	1 2	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3156 linifolia (for borders)	1 2	.. ..	..	5	
3158 nivalis	1 2	.. ..	1	5	
3160 tricolor	1 2	.. tri.	..	5		
3161 —splendens	1 2	.. pur. sc.	..	10		
3167 mixed	1 2	.. mixed	..	5		
3170 rosea splendens	1 2	.. rose	..	5		
3172 Glaucium luteum	2 3	hP yel.	2	5		<i>Horned Poppy.</i>
3173 Globularia trichosantha	2	gP blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	25		<i>A very handsome plant.</i>
3174 Gloxinia, mixed	1 3	.. mixed	..	50		} <i>Green-house plants; they grow well in a rich soil, peat and sand.</i>
3175 hybrida grandiflora	1 3	.. crim.	..	50		
3176 crassifolia	1 3	.. mixed	..	50		
3182 Godetia, splendens	1 3	hA p. r.	..	5		} <i>All are fine profuse flowering hardy Annuals; the colors being beautiful, can be grown in pots, G. Whitney being the largest flowered, of a crimson blush, makes a fine pot plant or for the rockery.</i>
3183 Princess of Wales	1 3	.. d. cr.	..	10		
3184 rubicunda double	1 3	.. red	..	5		
3188 —The Bride	1 3	.. w. & c.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3190 —Lady Albemarle	1 3	.. crim.	..	5		
3190a Lindleyana	1 3	.. ..	1	5	
3190c “Bijou”	1 3	.. blush.	2	5		
3190d Whitneyi	1 3	.. d. rose	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3194 Schamini	2 3	.. w. spo.	..	5		
3195 mixed	1 3	.. mixed	..	5		
Golden Feather						<i>See Pyrethrum.</i>
3196 Grammanthes gentianoides	2	hhA yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		<i>For edgings, pots or baskets.</i>
3197 Grindelia squarrosa	3	P ..	2	10		<i>Neat foliage and easily grown.</i>
3200 Gutierrezia gymnospermoides	2	hP ..	1	5		<i>For baskets. Yellow flowers.</i>
3206 Gypsophila elegans	1 2	.. white	..	5		} <i>Fine for bouquets—free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery; will grow in any loam.</i>
3207 —rosea	1 2	.. rose	..	5		
3211 muralis	1 2	hA pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3213 paniculata	1 2	hP white	2	5		

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	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet		
3218 Hawkweed, Bearded	3	hA	yel.	2	5	} Showy; free growth. Hieraceum.	
3220 Red	3	..	rose	..	5		
3222 White	3	..	white	..	5		
3223 Hedysarum Mackenzii	2	hP	pur.	..	10	Handsome flowering plant.	
3225 Helenium Douglasii	2 3	P	yel.	..	5	} Free flowering Compositæ, with yellow flowers.	
3226 tenuifolium	3	..	..	..	5	
3229 Heliomeris multiflorus	2 3	hP	..	..	25	
3230 Heliotropium Peruvianum	1 3	gP	pur.	..	10	} Heliotropes. These well- known favorites are highly valued for its scented flow- ers; light rich soil.	
3235 —Chieftain, dark	1 3	..	d. pur.	..	10		
3242 —Voltairianum	1 3	..	..	..	10	
3244 —in vars	1 3	..	mixed	..	10		
3248 Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink	1	10	} Very desirable; hardy, spring flowering. See Rocket.	
Hesperis							
3252 Hibiscus Africanus	2 3	hA	yel.&br.	2	5	} All the Genus are beautiful when blooming; and are striking ornaments of the garden. Should be sown in moist soil.	
3257 Militaris	2 3	hhP	pur.	3	10		
3258 moscheutos	2 3	hP	rose	..	10		
3260 Syriacus, double	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	10		
3263 Thunbergia	1	gS	yel.	3	5		
3265 HOLLYHOCK, Double Mixed	3	†hP	mixed	4	10	} From named varieties, are all shades of color.	
3272 Honesty, Lunaria annua	2 3	†hB	white	2	5		
3273 Hosackia glabra	2	hP	yel.	..	10	Good Pea-shaped flowers.	
3274 Humea elegans	1 3	†hhP	rose	5	10	} Sweet scented; they are beau- tiful plants, but require to be kept in pots first season.	
3275 —albida	1 3	..	white	..	10		
3276 Hunnemannia fumarifolia	2 3	..	yel.	1	5	Large showy flowers.	
3281 Hypericum elegans	2	hP	..	1½	10	Showy by its bright green leaves	
3282 Iberis sempervirens	1	..	white	¾	10	Very pretty See Candytuft.	
3284 Ice Plant	2 3	tA	..	½	5	Curious and pretty.	
3286 Impatiens glanduligera	2	..	pur.	1½	10	} Beautiful and singular; see Balsams.	
3292 Ionopsidium acaule	1 3	†hhP	blue	¼	10		
3294 Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	†tB	oran.	1½	5	} Showy and beautiful; colors very bright, the seed should be started in the house.	
3298 elegans	2 3	..	scar.	3	5		
3299 sanguinea	1 3	hB	.	1½	5		
3302 Iris Kaempferii	1 2	hP	mixed	2	5	Beautiful Iris.	
3305 Isotoma petraea	1	hhA	cream	1	10	} Showy and beautiful; resem- bles the Lobelia.	
3305a —cœrulea	1	..	blue	..	10		
3306 Ivesia Gordonii	2	hP	pink	2	25	A very pleasing plant.	
3308 Jacob's Ladder	2	..	blue	..	5	} Beautiful and hardy; old- fashioned flowers.	
3310 White	2	..	white	..	5		

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			Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3312	Jacobæa, White Senecio	2	hA	white	1	5		} The Senecios are all free flowering border plants; also good pot plants.
3316	Purple "	2	..	pur.	..	5		
3320	Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5		
3321	Jamesia Americana	1 2	hS	white	6	25		A good shrub.
3322	Joseph's Coat*	3	tA	tri.	2	5		} Variegated foliage; see also Amarantus.
3324	Kaulfussia amelloides	2	hA	blue	1	5		
3327	—atroviolacea	2	..	d. v.	..	5		} Fine for edgings; good ha- bit and color, the high colors for pots.
3328	—alba	2	..	white	..	5		
3332	—kermesina	2	..	v. & red	..	5		
3333	—in vars.	2	..	mixed	..	5		
3334	Lantana in vars.	1 3	gS	..	2	5		} Fine bedding, and one of the best green-house plants.
3336	Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket	2 3	thB	..	1	5		
3338	Chinese	2 3	thP	..	2	5		} Fine free blooming plants. Should be in every garden, being very rich in color; nothing can be finer when in flower. See also Del- phinium.
3340	Mixed Hybrid	2 3	..	..	1	10	
3342	Branching	2 3	hA	..	2	5		
3343	Ranunculus-flowered	2 3	thP	..	1	5		
3346	Bee	2 3	..	b. & w.	3	5		
3348	Lasthenia Californica	1	hA	yel.	1	5		One of the yellow Composites.
3349	Lathyrus maritimus	2 3	hCl	pa. pur.	5	5		} When in flower they are very handsome pea-shaped flow- ers for trellis or arbors.
3349a	polymorphus	2 3	..	p. bl.	..	10		
3350	Lavatera trimestris	2	hA	red	2	5		} Showy; free flowering; one of the Malvaceæ
3352	—alba	2	..	white	..	5		
3354	Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	..	3	10		Aloysia citriodora. Scented.
3356	Leontopodium alpinum	3	hA	..	1	25		} Curious. The Edelweiss of the Swiss Mountains.
3358	Leptosiphon aureus	2	..	orange	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3360	androsaceus	2	..	blue	1	5		} Dwarf; fine for edgings or rockeries, blooms in masses, the dwarf varieties fine for rockwork.
3361	—alba	2	..	white	..	5		
3374	hybridus	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
3382	Liatris scariosa	2 3	hP	purple	2	10		Fine free flowering plants.
3388	Limnanthes Douglasii	2 3	hA	w. & y.	1	5		Free flowering and fragrant.
3390	Linaria bipartita alba	2	..	white	..	5		} Snapdragon-shaped flowers. Desirable for edgings. Very charming for rockwork.
3390a	splendida	2 3	hhA	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3391	maroccana	2 3	..	rose	$\frac{3}{4}$	5		
3391a	reticulata aurea-purpurea	2 3	..	y. & pur	..	5		
3393	Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy)	2 3	..	violet	..	25		
Linum								See Flax.
3395	Lisianthus Russellianus	2 3	gA	blue	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25		Splendid, like the Gentians.
3396	Loasa aurantiaca	2 3	hhA	orange	6	5		} Beautiful and curiously formed flowers.
3398	tricolor	2 3	hA	tri.	2	5		
3400	Lobelia cardinalis	2	hP	scarlet	..	10		} For Gen. Obs. see next page.
3406	Erinus grandiflora superba	1 2	hhP	d. b.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		
3412	—speciosa	2 3	10		

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General Observations.

		Time of Flowering and Duration	Hardiness	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	
3414 Lobelia Erinus Paxtoniana	2	hhP	b. & w.	1	10		All the Lobelias are suitable for beds, edgings, and ribbon borders; the <i>L. gracilis</i> is fine for hanging-baskets or vases. <i>L. speciosa</i> and vars. are the finest bedding plants, which are beautiful when in contrast with scarlet Geraniums.
3415 — — CRYSTAL PALACE , compacta	2 3	..	blue	..	25		
3415a — mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		
3415b — kermesina	1 2	..	crim.	..	10		
3416 gracilis	1 2	tA	blue	trai.	10		
3416a — alba	1 2	..	white	..	10		
3420 Lindleyana rosea	2 3	tA	rose	1	10		
3422 ramosa	1 3	thhP	blue	..	10		
3428 Lotus Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5		Pretty and interesting. Winged Pea.
3430 tetragonolobus	2	hA	yellow	4	5		
3432 Love-Lies-Bleeding	2	..	crim.	3	5		Graceful; showy flowers, good for back grounds.
3434 Love-in-a-Mist	1 2	..	blue	1	5		Nigella. Curious and ornamental; fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy. Dwarf variety pretty.
3436 Blue Spanish	1 2	..	..	..	5	
3438 White Spanish	1 2	..	white	..	5		
3440 Dwarf Devil-in-a-Bush	1 2	..	blue	1	5		
3444 Lupinus albus	2 3	..	white	2	5		The Lupin family are some of the most beautiful ornaments of the garden; annual or perennial. Some are specially charming, having spikes of high-colored flowers, silvery foliage and good habit, especially Nos. 3454 and its variety, 3463, 3472, 3479 and 3487, though all the perennials are fine in habit and color. They will flourish in any soil, but a rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers; the dwarf species make the best bedding plants. The flowers are pea-shaped and plants, free flowering, meriting extensive cultivation.
3445 argenteus	2 3	hP	..	1 1/2	10		
3446 atrovioleaceus	2 3	..	v. & w.	2	5		
3449 arboreus	2 3	..	yellow	4	10		
3450 Cruikshankii	2 3	..	var.	3	5		
3452 Dunnetti superbus	2 3	..	..	..	5	
3454 Hartwegii	2 3	..	b & pk.	..	5		
3456 — albus	2 3	..	white	..	5		
3458 cælestinus	2 3	..	l. b.	..	5		
3459 holosericeus	2 3	..	blue	2	10		
3460 hirsutus	1 3	..	..	..	5	
3460a — ruber	2 3	..	rose	..	5		
3463 hybridus insignis	2 3	..	d. r.	..	5		
3464 — atrococcineus	2 3	..	d. scar.	..	5		
3465 luteus	2 3	hA	yellow	..	5		
3470 mutabilis	2 3	..	var.	3	5		
3472 nanus	1 3	..	b. & v.	1 1/2	5		
3473 parviflorus	2	..	li. bl.	1 1/2	10		
3475 pilosus	2 3	..	rose	2	5		
3479 polyphyllus	2 3	hP	blue	..	5		
3483 pubescens	2 3	thB	violet	3	5		
3487 subcarnosus	2 3	hA	li. & ro.	1	5		
3489 sulphureus	2 3	..	sul.	..	5		
3493 tricolor elegans	2 3	hP	o. & ro.	3	5		
3498 mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
3500 Lychnis Chalcedonica	1 2	..	scarlet	2	5		Showy plants for borders—free bloomers; should be in every garden being finely colored.
3505 — alba	1 2	..	white	..	5		
3507 fulgens	1	tP	scarlet	1	10		
3509 Haageana hybrida	1	hhP	mixed	..	10		
3513 Madia elegans	2	hA	yellow	2	5		Handsome flowers, but should be in a shady position.
3517 Malope grandiflora	2 3	..	red	..	5		Mallow like flowers, very pretty, sow early.
3520 — alba	2 3	..	white	..	5		
3524 Malva miniata	2 3	gP	scarlet	4	5		Beautiful.

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		<i>Time of Flowering</i>		<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
3530	Marigold, African	2 3	hA	lemon	2	5	cts.	} <i>Tagetes. Saved from finest double flowers; they are highly ornamental in the fall, the dwarf varieties useful for bedding.</i>
3531	—mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
3534	Dwarf, striped	2 3	..	striped	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3537	French	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
3540	Ranunculus	2 3	..	striped	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3547	Martynia Craniolaria	2 3	hhA	w. & sp.	..	5		} <i>Curious, but very handsome plants, should be kept in the house.</i>
3548	formosa (fragrans)	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
3550	lutea	2 3	..	crim.	..	5		
Marvel of Peru								<i>See Four O' Clocks.</i>
3556	Matricaria parthenioides plena	2 3	hA	white	2	5		} <i>Pretty. Feverfew. Double flowering.</i>
3556a	eximia plena	2 3	hhP	..	..	5	
3557	Matthiola bicornis	2 3	hhA	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3558	MEGARRHIZA Californica	1	hP	..	20	10		} <i>Vine 20 to 30 feet; fine for trellis and arbors.</i>
3560	Melilotus cœrulea	3	..	blue	3	5		<i>Ornamental. Like the Lotus.</i>
3561	Mentzelia lævicaulis	2 3	..	ye.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10		<i>Curious and fine plants.</i>
3570	Mesembryanthemum tricolor	1 2	tA	tri.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		} <i>Beautiful and dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry sunny situations. Curious and beautiful.</i>
3573	—album	1 2	..	white	..	5		
3575	cordifolium variegatum	1 2	..	yellow	1	25		
3576	glabrum	1 2	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	
3578	Mignonette, Sweet-scented	2 3	hA	w. & bf.	..	5		} <i>Golden Queen. Reseda, the well-known Frenchman's darling. Highly scented and very desirable, flowering freely, if wanted in Winter should be sown in July.</i>
3580	ameliorata, Red	2 3	..	cr. & bf.	..	5		
3581	—aurea	2 3	..	b. yel.	..	5		
3587	Parson's White	2 3	..	white	..	5		
3590	Giant Pyramidal	2 3	..	red	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3594	Upright	2 3	..	white	1	5		
3595	Mile's Spiral	2 3	..	cr. & bf.	..	5		
3598	Mimulus hybridus cupreus	1 3	hP	mixed	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10		} <i>Monkey Flower, very showy, musk scented—free flowering; the hardy are well suited for borders; any common soil suits.</i>
3603	cardinalis	1 2	..	scarlet	..	10		
3608	roseus superbus	1 3	..	rose & y.	..	10		
3610	Roezli	2 3	..	yell. w	$\frac{1}{2}$	25		
3612	tigridioides	1 3	tgP	spot.	1	10		
3615	Lewisii	2 3	hP	pa. pur.	$\frac{3}{4}$	25		
Monk's Hood								<i>See Aconitum.</i>
Mourning Bride								<i>See Scabiosa.</i>
3620	Musa Ensete	1 2	gP	y. & br.	4	50		} <i>Very ornamental; to this genus belongs the Banana.</i>
3625	Musk Plant	1 3	tA	yellow	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		<i>Musk scented Mimulus.</i>
3630	Myrtle, Broad-leaved	1 2	gS	white	3	10		<i>Myrtus. Green-house shrub.</i>
3631	Nægelia hybrida	2	gP	scar.	$\frac{1}{2}$	25		} <i>One of the Gesneraceæ, with the leaves richly veined.</i>
3633	Nasturtium, Tom Thumb	1 2	hA	yellow	$\frac{3}{4}$	5		} <i>Tropæolum. Beautiful bedding plants—planted in poor soil they flower, profusely, and for a long time. For continuation see next p.</i>
3639	—Spotted	2 3	..	s. spot.	..	5		
3645	—Black	2 3	..	black	..	5		
3647	—Bluish Rose	2 3	..	blue	1	5		
3650	—Ruby King	2 3	..	red	..	5		

*All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.**General Observations.*

		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	
							cts.	
Nasturtium								<i>Obs. continued.</i>
3654	—Cream-colored (Pearl)	2 3	hA	cream	1	5		} <i>The colors of these plants cannot be exceeded by any others; the dwarf varieties should be planted so that they would contrast either with white or blue flowers, the foliage is also beautiful, being dark green.</i>
3657	—Scarlet	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5		
3660	—Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	5		
3666	—King of Tom Thumb	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5		
3668	—Golden	2 3	..	gold	..	5		
3670	—Crystal Palace Gem	2 3	..	y. & cr.	..	5		
3672	Cattel's Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	..	5		
3674	Tom Thumb, mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5		
3677 <i>Nemesia compacta alba</i>								} <i>Very pretty, neat flowering for edges.</i>
3678	—cœrulea	2 3	tA	white	1½	10		
		2 3	..	rose&bl	..	10		
3680 <i>Nemophila atomaria</i>								} <i>This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy culture and deserve extensive cultivation; are good in pots or as edgings, rock-eries or the garden.</i>
3682	—oculata	1 3	hA	w&pur	1	5		
3684	—discoidalis	1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5		
3686	—insignis	1 3	..	pur.	..	5		
3690	—alba	1 3	..	blue	..	5		
3694	—marginata	1 3	..	white	..	5		
3696	—striata	1 3	..	bord.	..	5		
3698	—maculata	1 3	..	stri.	..	5		
3700	mixed	1 3	..	spot.	½	5		
				mixed	div.	5		
3701 <i>Nertera depressa</i>								} <i>Coral berries. Striking and constant.</i>
3703	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i>	1	gP	white	2	25		
3706	—frutescens	2 3	hP	w. & li.	1	10		} <i>For edgings or hanging baskets, elegant flowering.</i>
		2 3	hP	..	2	10		
3706a <i>Nigella</i>								<i>See Love-in-a-Mist.</i>
3707 <i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>								} <i>Are very showy when flowering, and should be planted in the border, fine trailing plants.</i>
3710	—alba	2	hA	b. w. & y.	½	5		
3713	—lanceolata	2	..	white	..	5		
3716	—paradoxa violacea	2	..	b. & w.	..	5		
3718	—prostrata	2	..	b. & v.	1	5		
		2	..	blue	trail.	5		
3720 <i>Nycterinia selaginoides</i>								} <i>Pretty dwarf plants.</i>
3721	—capensis	2 3	hhP	pink	¾	5		
		2 3	..	w. b.	..	5		
3722 <i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>								<i>Showy bedding plant.</i>
<i>Enothera.</i>								<i>See Evening Primrose.</i>
3724 <i>Oleander</i>								<i>Pretty greenhouse shrub.</i>
		2	gS	rose	6	5		
3727 <i>Orobis lathyroides</i>								} <i>These deserve a place in gardens; elegant pea-blossoms.</i>
3730	—niger	2 3	hP	blue	1½	5		
		2 3	..	purple	3	5		
3733 <i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>								<i>Pleasing little charmers.</i>
		2	tP	yel.	½	10		
3737 <i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>								<i>Showy composite.</i>
		2 3	hA	..	trail.	5		
3740 <i>Pæonia officinalis</i>								} <i>Beautiful hardy plants with large handsome blooms.</i>
3744	—Sinensis	2	hP	red	1½	5		
		2	..	blush	..	10		
3746 <i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>								<i>Very good everlasting.</i>
		3	hA	..	..	5		
3750 <i>Palava flexuosa</i>								<i>Pretty.</i>
		2 3	hhA	pk. & d.	..	5		
3753 <i>Pansy, Black</i>								} <i>For Gen. Obs. see next page.</i>
3758	—Emperor WILLIAM	1 3	tgP	blk.	½	10		
		1 3	..	blue	..	25		

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3760	Pansy Light-blue	1 3	†gP	l. bl.	½	10	} <i>Viola tricolor.</i> All the varieties are saved from fine choice flowering plants, they cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully cultivated and they will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage.
3762	Violet margined	1 3	..	mar.	..	10	
3763	Gold margined	1 3	..	..	..	25
3765	Fine Blotched (Odier)	1 3	..	spot.	..	50	
3768	Black-blue	1 3	..	bk. & bl.	..	10	
3769	Bronze colored	1 3	..	..	..	10
3770	White	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3773	Azure-blue	1 3	..	blue	..	10	
3777	Pure Yellow	1 3	..	yel.	..	10	
3781	Candidissima "Snow Queen"	1 3	..	white	..	25	
3785	Hybrid Largest	1 3	..	mixed	..	25	} See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens.</i>
3786	atropurpurea	1 3	..	d. pur.	..	25	
3788	mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
Paris Daisy.							
3790	Pelargonium, fancy	2 3	gP	..	2	25	
3793	grandiflorum	2 3	..	..	3	50
3796	peltatum	2 3	..	pur.	2	50	
3800	Pentstemon azureus	2 3	hP	az. bl.	..	25	} Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, should be grown extensively being very hardy and free flowering. As bedding plants nothing can be more ornamental; they do best in a mixture of loam and peat. Will flower the first season if the seeds are sown early in a hot-bed.
3803	centranthifolius	2 3	..	ver.	..	25	
3806	Digitalis	2 3	..	l. blue	3	10	
3807	Eatoni	2 3	..	b. red	1½	25	
3809	gentianoides	2 3	..	mixed	4	10	
3809a	var. Utahensis	2 3	..	blue	1½	25	
3809b	glaucus var.	2 3	..	p. lilac	1	25	
3811	heterophyllus	2 3	..	blue	2	10	
3812	humilis	2 3	..	bl. wh.	1	10	
3813	Jaffrayanus	2 3	..	az. bl.	..	25	
3814	Lemmoni	2 3	..	pur.	3	25	
3815	Kingii	2 3	..	..	1	25
3818	Palmeri	2 3	..	cream	2	25	
3820	spectabilis	2 3	..	pur.	4	25	
3821	stenosephalus	2 3	..	violet	2	25	
3822	ternatus	2 3	..	p. scar.	3	25	
3823	var. cyananthus	2 3	..	blue	..	10	
3824	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	var.	10	
3830	Perilla Nankinensis*	2	hhA	pur.	1½	5	} Ornamental leaved, for ribbon gardening and beds.
3837	laciniatus*	2	..	..	..	5
3840	Persicaria, Red	3	hP	red	..	5	} Showy for back grounds.
3842	—White	3	..	white	..	5	
3850	Petunia grandiflora alba	2 3	†hhP	..	2	5	} These are very ornamental plants, free flowering, fragrant and beautiful flowers, and continue a long time in bloom. They do well in the garden, house, or conservatory, grow best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat soil.
3853	—purpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
3855	German Dark Purple	2 3	..	..	1½	25
3857	Countess of Ellesmere	2 3	..	pr. & w.	..	10	
3860	German Kermesina	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	
3863	plena, Finest Double	2 3	..	mixed	..	50	
3866	in vars. Finest Single	2 3	..	..	..	25
3868	in vars. Mixed	2 3	..	..	..	5
3870	—New Double Fringed	2 3	..	..	..	75
3871	—"Inimitable" nana compacta multiflora	2 3	..	..	¾	25
3871a	venosa	2 3	1½	10	Charming.
3872	Phacelia congesta	2	hP	pur. bl.	..	5	Fine for Bees.

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3873	Phlox Drummondii alba	2 3	hA	white	1	10	This is a very elegant genus of flowering plants, being highly colored, especially the <i>P. Drummondii</i> , an annual, the varieties of which are of the most beautiful colors. A bed of these will be more prized for richness of color, duration of bloom and good habit, than any others grown in the garden. All grow well in pots or as trailers, also for rockeries. By making three or more sowings they will flower till frost; should be planted in rich loamy soil.
3875	—atrorepurea	2 3	..	d. p.	1	10	
3878	—striata	2 3	..	stri.	..	10	
3880	—Black Warrior	2 3	..	d. r.	..	10	
3883	—Centennial	2 3	..	p. & w.	..	10	
3885	—Empress Eugenie	2 3	..	var.	..	10	
3887	—Genl. Grant	2 3	..	flesh	..	10	
3888	—variabilis atropurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	10	
3893	—Leopoldi	2 3	..	w. cr.	..	10	
3894	—fimbriata rosea alba striata	2 3	..	ro. & w.	..	10	
3898	—marmorata rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3899	—William 1st	2 3	..	crim.	..	10	
3900	—Radowitzii	2 3	..	white	..	10	
3903	—oculata alba	2 3	..	w. & l.	..	10	
3906	—Hortensiaeflora	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3910	—Victoria Regina	2 3	..	p. & w.	..	10	
3911	—Dwarf Victoria	2 3	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	10
3913	—rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3916	—coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
3917	—striata dwarf	2 3	..	..	..	10
3919	—Dwarf blood red	2 3	..	d. red	..	10	
3927	—mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3930	—grandiflora lilacina	2 3	..	lilac	..	10	From show varieties—very rich and beautiful; finely scented.
3935	—coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
3937	—splendens	2 3	..	sc. & w.	..	10	
3938	—New half dwarf	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3940	—mixed, large	2 3	..	..	..	10
3944	hybrida superba	2 3	hP	..	3	10	
3947	Picotee , White Ground	2 3	hhP	w. & sp.	2	50	
3949	—Yellow "	2 3	..	y. & sp.	..	50	
3957	—Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3960	—Extra Fine	2 3	..	..	..	50
3963	Pinks , Chinese Double	2 3	thB	..	1	5	Dianthus. A beautiful and ornamental genus, containing some of the most prized flowers we possess for their beauty and sweetness, the leaves of the hardy perennials being green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden can be without some of the varieties of the Dianthus family; color, neatness, and fragrance cannot be surpassed. All desirable.
3970	—Heddewig's	2 3	..	..	..	10
3972	—Diadem flowered	2 3	..	..	..	10
3975	—Imperial	2 3	..	..	..	5
3975a	—alba-plena	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3975b	—atrosanguinea pl.	2 3	..	d. scar.	..	5	
3980	—Cut-leaved (laciniata)	2 3	..	..	..	10
3985	—Mule	2 3	..	..	..	10
3987	—Dwarf	2 3	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
3995	Dianthus dentosus	2 3	thP	var.	..	10	
3997	—Gardnerianus	2 3	..	mixed	1	5	
4003	—plumarius	1 2	..	r. & w.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4004	—fringed	2 3	..	..	..	5
4010	—superbus nanus	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4011	latifolius pl.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4014	Pittosporum undulatum	1 2	gS	w. & y.	3	25	Well known green-house shrub. Flowers pretty.
4016	Platystemon Californicus	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5	California Poppy.
4022	Podolepis chrysantha	2 3	hhA	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Curious and pretty.
4025	—gracilis	2 3	..	red	..	5	
Polemonium							See Jacob's Ladder.

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4030	Polyanthus	1 3	thP	mixed	½	10	cts.	<i>Primula. Fine varieties. From named varieties.</i>
4033	Finest	1	..	..	..	25	
4035	Poppy, perennial (bracteatum)	1	..	red	2	5		<i>Papaver. Very showy, free flowering, for beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful.</i>
4037	Prettiest (pulcherrimum)	1	hA	scar.	1	5		
4040	Eastern (orientalis)	1	thP	r. & w.	..	5		
4042	Scarlet	1	hA	scar.	..	5		
4045	Pæony-flowered	1	..	mixed	..	5		
4047	Carnation	1	..	red	2	5		
4050	Double White	1	..	white	1½	5		
4053	Dwarf	1	..	mixed	..	5		
4057	Ranunculus-flowered	1	..	..	..	5	
4064	umbrosum	1	..	crim.	..	10		
4065	Mixed	1	..	mixed	..	5		
4067	Portulaca splendens	2 3	tA	pur.	½	5		<i>These cannot be rivalled for the brilliancy of their colors, and are one of the best Annuals for bedding; oculata with red stalks is very fine. The last ten are double flowers and are especially beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses—the seed of which always contains many single flowers which flower earlier than the double ones; they may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into bloom.</i>
4068	—New Bronze	2 3	..	bronze	..	5		
4069	—Red Carnation Striped	2 3	..	strip.	..	5		
4070	—Thellusonii	2 3	..	scar.	..	5		
4071	—New Pheasant's Eye	1 2	..	r. & w.	..	5		
4072	—albiflora	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4074	—aurantiaca	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
4076	—aurea striata	2 3	..	y. stri.	..	5		
4078	—caryophylloides	2 3	..	stri.	..	5		
4080	—Isabellina	2 3	..	yel.	..	5		
4082	—Light Straw	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4085	—Light Rose	2 3	..	l. rose	..	5		
4087	—alba oculata (red stalk)	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	5		
4088	—sulphurea	2 3	..	yel.	..	5		
4089	—Thorburni	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4090	—rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	5		
4091	—white and red stripe	2 3	..	stri.	..	5		
4092	—mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4095	New Large-flowered flesh	2 3	..	flesh	..	5		
4097	— — — rose	2 3	..	rose	..	5		
4100	— — — salmon	2 3	..	sal.	..	5		
4105	— — — buff	2 3	..	buff	..	5		
4107	— — — striped	2 3	..	stri.	..	5		
4110	Double Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	25		
4112	—Scarlet	2 3	..	scar.	..	25		
4114	—Orange	2 3	..	orange	..	25		
4115	—Sulphur	2 3	..	sul.	..	25		
4117	—Carnation Striped	2 3	..	car. st.	..	25		
4118	—Salmon	2 3	..	salmon	..	25		
4120	—White	2 3	..	white	..	25		
4125	—Orange Striped	2 3	..	or.	..	25		
4127	—Purple	2 3	..	pur.	..	25		
4130	—mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10		
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	thP	pur.	1½	10		<i>Showy and hardy border plants.</i>
4135	aurea	1 2	..	yel.	1	5		
4137	mixed	1 3	..	mixed	1½	5		
4140	Primula cortusoides	2	hP	red	1	10		<i>For Gen. Obs. see next page.</i>
4143	Japonica	2	..	mixed	..	10		
4145	Parryi	2	..	cr. pur.	..	25		
4156	Sinensis fimbriata rubra	3	gP	..	..	25	
4157	— — — New Bright Red	3	..	b. red	..	25		
4158	— — — alba	3	..	white	..	25		
4164	— — — erecta superba	3	..	mixed	..	25		

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4167	Primula Sinensis ^[sanguinea] ambriata	3	gP	red	1	25	The Chinese Primroses are fine for Winter and Spring blooming. Free flowering. and especially valuable for cut flowers—they are saved from the finest colors and size of flowers The P. Japonica is called the "Queen of Primroses."
4169	— — filicifolia alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4171	— — — rosea	3	..	rose	..	25	
4174	— — globosa rubra	3	..	red	..	25	
4176	— — marmorata kermesina	3	..	crim.	..	25	
4183	— — splendens	3	..	..	..	25
4187	— — mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4190	— plena rubra	3	..	red	..	75	
4193	— — alba	3	..	white	..	75	
4195	— — plena in vars.	3	..	mixed	..	75	
Primrose, Evening (Ecnothera)							
4200	biennis	2 3	hB	yel.	4	5	The Ecnotheras are fine free-flowering plants; best for backgrounds or shrubby borders; the dwarf varieties for rockwork or beds; <i>E. acaulis</i> has large shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>E. Drummondii</i> is of a rich sulphur color, profuse flowering.
4203	bistorta	2 3	..	..	2	5
4205	Drummond's	1 3	thP	..	1	5	
4207	Large-flowered	2 3	hP	..	3	5	
4210	Lamarek	2 3	thP	..	1½	5	
4218	Purple Evening	1 3	hP	pur.	1	5	
4220	Rose	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
4222	taraxacifolia alba or acaulis	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4227	tetraptera	2 3	hA	5	
4230	Mixed Annual	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
4233	Pyrethrum parthenifolium aureum	2 3	hP	yel.	1	10	Golden Feather, for edgings. No. 4237 is recommended, it making a moss-like tuft.
4237	Tchihatchewii	1 3	..	white	½	10	
4237a	atrosanguineum	2 3	..	dark sc.	..	10	
4238	Ranunculus Asiaticus superbissimns }	3	hhP	mixed	4	25	Highly recommended.
4239	Reseda crystallina	2 3	hA	gr. yel.	1	5	Varieties of Mignonettes, very curious.
4252	alba	2 3	..	..	..	5
4253	Rheum palmatum tanguticum	2 3	hP	gr.	3	10	Ornamental Rhubarb.
4254	Rhexia Virginica	2 3	..	pur.	1½	10	Deer grass. Elegant flower.
4256	Rhodochiton volubile	2 3	g.cl.	d. pur.	10	25	
4266	Rhynchospermum jasminoides	2 3	..	white	..	25	A very pretty climber.
4270	Ricinus Borboniensis arboreus	2	hhA	violet	15	5	The Castor beans are free growing tender Annuals; very ornamental — quite tropical in appearance, when planted singly on lawns.
4270a	Africanus	2	..	div.	8	5	
4271	cæruleus	2	..	blue	..	5	
4275	Gibsonii	2	..	vio.	5	5	
4276	macrophyllus	2	..	d. pur.	6	5	
4278	Guyanensis nanus	2	..	red	4	5	
4288	sanguineus	2	..	..	..	5
4289	spec. from the Philippines purpurea	2	..	pur.	..	5	
4290	Rivina humilis	3	gP	white	2	25	Ornamental in fruit.
4295	Rocket , Sweet	2 3	thP	w. & p.	..	5	These well-known useful Perennials are free blooming and sweet scented.
4300	White	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4325	Rose Campion	2	..	rose	1	5	Lychnis. Free blooming—pretty.
4327	White	2	..	white	..	5	

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4330	Rose of Heaven (<i>Viscaria</i>)	2 3	hA	rose	1	5		} <i>Profuse flowering; fine for beds; easily grown and can be made very useful.</i>
4333	White	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4336	<i>elegans picta</i>	2 3	..	sc. & w.	1½	5		
4340	dark-eyed	2 3	..	r. & p.	2	5		
4343	<i>oculata cœrulea</i>	2 3	..	blue	2	5		
Rose of Sharon								<i>See Hibiscus Syriacus.</i>
4350	<i>Rudbeckia amplexicaulis</i>	2	hP	yel.	3	5		<i>Showy, Composita.</i>
4356	<i>Salpiglossis azurea</i>	2 3	hhA	blue	1	10		} <i>These annuals are very showy, large flowered, with flowers mottled, veined and self colored; fine for beds.</i>
4360	<i>coccinea</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	10		
4366	<i>nana</i>	2 3	..	..	½	5	
4367	<i>in vars.</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4370	<i>Salvia argentea</i>	1	thP	white	3	5		} <i>No plants can be finer than these. Sage plants are well known for their bril- liant colors; fine for bed- ding. Easily grown.</i>
4380	<i>patens</i>	2	thP	blue	..	25		
4387	<i>Romeriana</i>	2	hP	crim.	1	10		
4390	<i>splendens</i>	2	thhP	scar.	3	10		
4394	<i>Greggii</i>	2 3	..	..	2	25	
4397	<i>Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.</i>	2 3	hA	yel.	½	5		<i>Pretty Composita for beds.</i>
4400	<i>Saponaria calabrica</i>	2 3	..	red	1	5		} <i>Pretty and dwarf bedding plants, should be cultiva- ted for their beauty and long blooming.</i>
4403	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4406	— <i>marginata</i>	2 3	..	marg.	..	5		
4410	<i>ocymoides</i>	1 2	hP	red	½	5		
4413	<i>Saxifraga Aizoon</i>	2	..	white	1	25		} <i>Fine for Rock work, on which they are beautiful.</i>
4415	<i>Huetiana</i>	2	hA	..	½	25		
4417	<i>Scabiosa candidissima</i>	2 3	2½	5		} <i>The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant.</i>
4420	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4422	dwarf double	2 3	..	..	1½	5	
4425	<i>Schizanthus Grahamii</i>	2 3	hhA	s. & o.	2	5		} <i>Elegant Annuals; very free bloomers. Large beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched, dark purple, and spotted with orange; fine for bedding.</i>
4427	<i>pinnatus</i>	2 3	..	p. v.	1½	5		
4430	<i>porrigens papilinaceous</i>	2 3	..	bk. eyd	..	5		
4433	<i>retusus</i>	2 3	..	r. & o.	2	5		
4436	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4440	<i>in vars.</i>	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5		
4443	<i>Schizopetalon Walkeri</i>	1 2	tA	white	2	10		<i>Curious-fringed flowers.</i>
4446	<i>Scyphanthus elegans</i>	2 3	..	yel.	2	10		<i>Fine green-house climber.</i>
4450	<i>Sedum cœruleum</i>	2	hA	blue	½	10		} <i>Curious and showy; the stone crop is one of the best for rock-work; good for beds.</i>
4453	<i>Maximowiczii</i>	2	hP	yel.	1	10		
4454	mixed	2	..	mixed	2	10		
Senecio elegans								<i>See Jacobea.</i>
4455	<i>Sensitive plant</i>	2 3	tA	pink	..	5		<i>Mimosa. Pretty and curious.</i>
4460	<i>Silene Armeria</i>	1 2	hA	r. & w.	1	5		} <i>Catch Fly. Bright colors, free flowering Annuals; showy—suitable for rock work. Light rich soil.</i>
4461	<i>pendula</i>	1 2	..	red	..	5		
4463	<i>ruberrima</i>	1 2	..	rose	..	5		
4467	<i>Eastern</i>	1 2	hP	..	2	5		
4475	<i>Smilax (Myrsiphyllum) aspar- agoides</i>	2 3	gP	white	6	25		} <i>For table decoration, fine for florists.</i>

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4480	Snapdragon, car. and white	2	hP	mixed	1½	10	} <i>Antirrhinum is one of the finest border Perennials; free flowering; and succeed in any kind of soil, should be in all gardens.</i>
4483	Crimson and white	2	..	..	..	10
4485	Striped	2	..	stri.	..	5	
4488	Scarlet and White	2	..	s. & w.	..	5	
4490	Scarlet	2	..	scar.	..	5	
4492	White	2	..	white	..	5	
4495	mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
4497	Fine dwarf	2	..	..	½	5
4498	Spharalcea Emoryi	2 3	hP	rose	3	10	} <i>Showy Malva like flowers, good for back-grounds.</i>
4499	rivularis	2 3	..	..	..	10
4500	Sphenogyne speciosa	3	hA	yel.	1	5	<i>Pretty showy annual.</i>
4502	Spiræa ariæfolia	2	hS	white	3	10	} <i>Beautiful shrubs and flower- ing profusely; for orna- mental shrubberies.</i>
4504	Douglasii	1	..	rose	..	10	
4507	Spraguea umbellata	2 3	hhA	..	½	25	<i>Very pretty.</i>
4508	Stanleya pinnatifida	1 2	hA	yel.	1	10	<i>Pretty little plant; leaf soil.</i>
4509	Statice Bonduelli	2	gP	..	1½	5	} <i>Sea Lavender, beautiful for Winter bouquets, pretty little flowers, ought to be in all gardens.</i>
4514	incana hybrida	2	hP	mixed	..	10	
4515	sinuata	2 3	gP	blue	1	10	
4516	candidissima	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4516a	pseudo armeria	2 3	hhP	scar.	1½	10	
4518	Stenactis speciosa	2 3	hP	pur.	2	5	<i>Showy purple Compositæ.</i>
4520	Stephanophysum longifolium	2 3	hhP	scar.	1½	25	
4525	Stevia serrata	2	tP	flesh	..	10	<i>Fine for bouquets; scented.</i>
Stocks (German Ten Weeks)							
4530	Dwarf, Chestnut	1 2	hhA	brown	1	10	} <i>Mathiola. These are saved from the finest double va- rieties, but seldom produce such fine flowers as the German varieties, which are put up in assortments; they are very fragrant, and every garden should have some of the double varieties, nothing can be finer.</i>
4530a	—German Bouquet	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4532	—crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4540	—white	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4540a	—Semperflorens	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4542	Mixed Fine	1 2	..	..	..	10
4546	Large Flowered	1 2	..	..	..	10
4546a	—Canary Yellow	1 2	..	l. yel.	2	10	
4546b	—Blood Red	1 2	..	d. red	..	25	
4546c	—Shining pur. car.	1 2	..	pur.	..	25	
4548	Ordinary Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	1½	5	
4550	Intermediate White	1 2	hhB	white	2	10	
4552	—Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4554	—Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4554a	Giant Ten Week	1 2	..	..	..	10
4554b	Perfection	1 2	..	..	..	10
4556	Wall-flower Leaved	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4556a	—Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4558	—Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4560	Winter Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	25	
4565	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet	1 2	..	..	1	25
4567	—White	1 2	..	white	..	25	
4570	—finest Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4574	Sultan, Sweet, Purple	2 3	hA	purple	1½	5	} <i>Centaurea. Pretty border Annuals, with fragrant flowers.</i>
4577	White	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4580	Yellow	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	

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						cts.	
4584	Sunflower, Californian	2 3	..	d. y.	6	5	} <i>Helianthus. Showy for back grounds, shrubberies. Like the Eucalyptus, good to absorb the miasma of low grounds.</i>
4586	Texan double	3	hP	yellow	4	5	
4588	Giant double	3	hA	..	5	5	
4590	Dwarf double	2 3	..	..	3	5
4592	Green centered	3	..	y. & gn.	..	5	
4594	Globe flowered	3	..	yellow	..	5	
4595	Peruvianus	2 3	tA	spot. bk	4	5	
4596	nanus variegatus	2 3	..	y. gr.	2	5	
4598	Sweet William, Mixed	2 3	hP	mixed	1½	5	} <i>A bed of these can hardly be surpassed in color and habit, and are admired by all.</i>
4598a	Brilliant Red	2 3	..	red	..	5	
4598b	Dunnettii	2 3	..	d. crim.	..	5	
4602	Tacsonia Van Volxemii	2 3	gP	scarlet	6	25	<i>Beautiful greenhouse vine.</i>
4605	Tagetes lucida	2	tP	yellow	1	5	} <i>Pretty, free flowering. Fine for bedding. See also Mari-gold.</i>
4607	signata pumila	2 3	hA	..	..	5
4608	patula pulchra nana	2 3	..	..	2	5
4610	Tassel Flower, Scarlet	2	..	scarlet	..	5	} <i>Cacalias are pretty Annuals, neat flowers.</i>
4612	Orange	2	..	orange	..	5	
4613	Tetradymia canescens	2	hS	yel.	3	10	} <i>Free flowering shrubs, with white tomentose leaves and large yellow flowers.</i>
4613a	comosa	2	..	..	..	10
4613b	spinosa	2	..	..	..	10
4614	Thermopsis montana	2	hP	pur.	1½	10	<i>Pretty, pea-shaped flowers.</i>
4615	Torenia Fournieri	2 3	tA	..	1	25	<i>For edgings.</i>
4616	Trachelium cæruleum	2	thP	blue	1½	5	<i>Pretty.</i>
4617	Tradescantia angulosa	3	tP	..	1	10	<i>Interesting plants.</i>
4618	Trifolium sauveolens	2	hP	yel.	trail.	5	
4619	Tritoma Uvaria	3	..	or. red	3	10	<i>Handsome flowering plants.</i>
4622	Tunica saxifraga	2	..	white	1	5	<i>Pretty for rockwork.</i>
4624	Valeriana alba	1 2	thB	..	3	5	} <i>Fine border plants, sweet scented.</i>
4626	rubra	1 2	..	red	..	5	
4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	<i>Pretty.</i>
4630	Venus' Looking-glass	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	} <i>Pretty; good edging plants.</i>
4633	White	1 2	..	white	..	5	
4636	Verbena in vars.	2 3	hhP	mixed	trail.	5	} <i>All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental plants, flowering profusely either as pot plants or in the garden; saved from fine named varieties.</i>
4638	hybrida, finest mixed	2 3	..	..	..	10
4640	—Scarlet Defiance	2 3	..	scarlet	..	10	
4642	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4643	—candidissima	2 3	..	..	..	25
4644	—auriculæflora	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4646	—Italica striata	2 3	..	stri.	..	10	
4648	—cærulea	2 3	..	d. b.	..	10	
4649	scarlet	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4653	Veronica, mixed	2	hP	..	½	10	} <i>Pretty border plants; fine color.</i>
4653a	spicata	2 3	..	blue	1	10	

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4654 <i>Vicia Gerardi</i>	2 3	hA	vio.	4	10	<i>Pretty pea-shaped flowers.</i>
4657 <i>Vinea alba</i> (pure-white)	2 3	tP	white	1	10	} <i>Fine for conservatory and parlor windows.</i>
4662 <i>rosea</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
4665 <i>Violets</i> , Sweet-scented	1 2	..	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	} <i>Viola. All of the genus de- serve cultivating for their beauty and fragrance.</i>
4667 <i>The Czar</i>	1 2	..	..	..	10
4669 <i>White</i>	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4673 <i>Viola cornuta</i> , Purple Queen	1 2	..	purple	..	10	} <i>Fine early flowering. See Violets.</i>
4675 <i>—alba</i>	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4677 <i>Virginian Stock</i>	1 2	hA	red	1	5	} <i>Early flowering, fine.</i>
4680 <i>White</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5	
4681 <i>Viscaria flos Jovis</i>	2	hP	red	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	} <i>Very pretty free flowering, for beds, edgings or clumps. See also Rose of Heaven.</i>
4681a <i>coronaria atrosanguinea</i>	2 3	..	..	2	5
4681b <i>—mixed</i>	2 3	..	mixed	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4682 <i>Wall Flower</i>	1 3	tP	brown	..	5	} <i>Favorite sweet-scented flow- ers, fine colors and should be used as Spring bedders.</i>
4684 <i>Mixed</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4686 <i>German Double</i>	1 3	..	..	..	25
4688 <i>Whitlavia grandiflora</i>	1 3	hA	pur.	..	5	} <i>Pretty bell-shaped flowers, free flowering.</i>
4690 <i>—alba</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4692 <i>gloxinoides</i>	1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5	
4693 <i>Worms</i>	2 3	..	scar.	1	5	<i>Seeds are quite curious.</i>
4694 <i>Wigandia Viguieri</i>	2 3	†tP	red	4	10	} <i>Fine large leaves, good for a tropical appearance.</i>
4695 <i>Wyethia Hookeri</i>	2 3	hP	yellow	$2\frac{1}{2}$	10	} <i>Showy composites with large yellow flowers.</i>
4695a <i>macrophylla</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
4695b <i>sagittata</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
4696 <i>Yucca baccata</i>	2 3	hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	} <i>Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropical gar- den, with numerous large white flowers.</i>
4701 <i>brevifolia</i>	2 3	..	..	15	10
4702 <i>macrocarpa</i>	2 3	..	..	6	10
4705 <i>Whipplei</i>	2 3	..	..	2	10
4708 <i>Zinnia violacea plena</i>	2 3	hA	violet	..	5	
4710 <i>elegans alba plena</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	} <i>Fine bedding plants, bloom- ing abundantly. Beds of these are amongst the most admired, being bright colors and easily grown. Should be more extensively grown.</i>
4712 <i>coccinea plena</i>	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4714 <i>lutea plena</i>	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4716 <i>purpurea plena</i>	2 3	..	purple	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4718 <i>salmon rose</i>	2 3	..	salmon	..	5	
4719 <i>double orange</i>	2 3	..	orange	2	5	
4720 <i>plena in vars.</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4721 <i>Mixed Pompon</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
4722 <i>Haageana, double</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
4723 <i>Darwinii fl. pl.</i>	2 3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	
4723a <i>Zygadenus paniculatus</i>	2 3	hP	gr.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	25	
4723b <i>venenosus</i>	2 3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25	

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4845	Kennedy <i>Comptoniana</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	25		These are the finest profuse bloomers for the greenhouse or conservatory; succeed in sandy peat & loam.
4854	Marryatæ	1 3	..	scarlet	4	25		
4856	rubicunda	1 2	..	d. red	..	25		
4858	purpurea	2	..	red	6	25		
4861	Lathyrus <i>odoratus</i> (Sweet Peas "Butter Fly")	1 3	hA	5		Nothing can be finer than a hedge of Sweet Peas. The varieties of color, and the sweet-scented flowers, make them desirable to every garden—to bloom early, should be sown in the Autumn; the finer varieties are with flowers much larger, and with such delightful fragrance.
4862	White	1 3	..	white	..	5		
4864	Light Blue and Purple	1 3	..	l. b. & p.	..	5		
4865	Dark Red	1 3	..	red	..	5		
4868	Blush	1 3	..	blush	..	5		
4872	Tricolor, "Capt. Clark"	1 3	..	tri.	..	5		
4874	Black Purple	1 3	..	purple	..	5		
4876	Striped	1 3	..	stri.	..	5		
4878	Invincible Scarlet	1 3	..	scarlet	..	5		
4880	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4882	Everlasting	2	hP	crim.	8	5		
4884	—White	2	..	white	..	10		
4884a	Lord Ansons	1 3	..	blue	6	5		
4884b	— " " albus	1 3	..	white	..	5		
4885	Painted Lady	2 3	hA	rose	4	5		
4886	Lophospermum <i>scandens</i>	2 3	tP	d. & ro.	8	10		Showy conservatory plant, with trumpet shaped flowers.
4888	Maurandia <i>antirrhinifolia</i>	1 2	..	pur.	10	10		
4890	Barclayana	1 2	tgP	10		Abundant bloomers, are very desirable — should be in every collection.
4892	—alba	1 2	..	bl. & w.	..	10		
4894	Emeryana rosea	1 2	..	rose	..	10		
4895	Laceyana	1 2	..	palered	..	10		
4900	in vars.	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		
4902	Nasturtium , Blood colored	2 3	tA	d. r.	5	5		Tropæolum. Very good for screens or stone walls. All are very showy in flower and are desirable acquisitions to gardens.
4904	Yellow	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
4908	Schultzii	2 3	..	d. sc.	..	5		
4910	Scheurman's	2 3	..	spot.	..	5		
4910a	—coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	10		
4912	Passiflora <i>cærulea</i>	2 3	hP	blue	10	10		Passion flowers are very pretty and curious.
4913	gracilis	2 3	gP	white	6	5		
4915	Phaseolus <i>caracalla</i>	2 3	..	lilac	2	10		Desirable climber, producing curious snail-like and sweet scented flowers.
4916	Thunbergia <i>alata</i>	2 3	thhP	bff & d.	5	5		
4918	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5		Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers.
4920	—aurantiaca	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
4922	—Bakeri	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4924	—Freyeri	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
4926	—sulphurea	2 3	..	sul.	..	5		
4928	—intus alba	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4930	—in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4932	Tropæolum <i>canariense</i>	2 3	hhA	yel.	6	5		These are very beautiful, and flower abundantly; fine for either the conservatory or out-door decoration, thrive in light rich soil. See also Nasturtium.
4934	Lobbianum	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	5		
4936	—Brilliant	2 3	..	d. s.	..	5		
4944	—Queen Victoria	2 3	..	scar.	..	5		
4946	—Lucifer	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4948	—Spitfire	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4948a	—Crown Prince of Prussia	2 3	..	..	..	10	
4948b	—Lilli Smith	2 3	..	cr. sc.	..	10		
4952	Moritzianum	2 3	..	o. & y.	..	10		
4954	pentaphyllum	2 3	tgP	..	4	10		
4956	tricolorum	2 3	..	o. & p.	..	25		

Ornamental Gourds and Fruit Bearing Plants.

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>						<i>General Observations.</i>
	<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	
4964 <i>Abobra viridiflora</i>	2 3	tA	green	6	5	<i>Pretty scarlet fruit.</i>
4966 <i>Benincasia cerifera</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	10	<i>Black wax-like gourd.</i>
4968 <i>Bryonopsis lachiosa erythrocarpa</i>	2	..	red	5	10	} <i>Very ornamental.</i>
4970 <i>Coccinia Indica</i>	2 3	..	..	6	10
4972 <i>Cucumis erinaceus</i>	2 3	hhA	yel.	8	5	} <i>Extremely rapid growth and curious fruits.</i>
4973 <i>acutangulus</i> (Rag Gourd)	2	..	..	..	5
4974 <i>flexuosus</i> (Snake Cucumber)	2 3	..	..	10	5
4976 <i>grossulariaefolius</i>	2	..	..	6	5
4978 <i>odoratissimus</i>	2	..	..	..	5
4980 <i>perennis</i>	2 3	..	..	15	5
4982 <i>Cucurbita aurantia</i> (Mock Orange)	2	tA	5	} <i>Fine for screens, being very rapid growing with curious fruits; the lagenaria var. being the dipper gourd; the aurantia, Mock Orange, No. 4894 early.</i>
4983 <i>Egg shaped</i>	2	..	..	10	5
4984 <i>— Apple</i>	2	..	..	..	5
4986 <i>—vittata</i> (green bottom)	2	..	..	15	5
4988 <i>Hercules-Club</i>	2	..	..	..	5
4990 <i>lagenaria</i> (bottle gourd)	2	..	..	..	5
4991 <i>“ “ Miniature</i>	2	..	..	..	5
4994 <i>Melopepo, miniature</i>	2	..	..	10	5
4996 <i>—striata</i>	2	..	..	12	5
4998 <i>Cyclanthera explodens</i>	2	hhA	..	8	10	<i>Curious.</i>
5000 <i>Epepepon vitifolius</i>	3	hhP	white	10	25	<i>Ornamental.</i>
5004 <i>Lagenaria siphon</i>	3	..	yel.	..	5	<i>Siphon Gourd.</i>
5006 <i>Martynia proboscidea</i>	3	hhA	l. b.	2	5	<i>Curious, fine for pickles.</i>
5008 <i>Momordica balsamina</i>	2 3	..	yel.	10	5	} <i>Well known Balsam Pear and Apple.</i>
5010 <i>Charantia</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
5012 <i>Elatarium</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
5014 <i>Mukia scabrella</i>	3	10	
5018 <i>Phaseolus multiflorus</i>	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	<i>Scarlet runner bean.</i>
5020 <i>Scotanthus tubiflorus</i>	3	tP	white	..	25	
5022 <i>Solanum ovigerum</i> , Egg Plant	3	tA	..	1	5	} <i>The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light rich soil. All are worth cultivating.</i>
5024 <i>—coccineum</i> “	3	..	scar.	..	5	
5026 <i>striatum</i> “	3	..	stri.	2	5	
5038 <i>Pseudo-Capsicum nanum</i>	3	gP	white	1	10	
5040 <i>Wetherill's hybrid</i>	3	tA	bl.	2	10	
5042 <i>robustum</i>	2 3	..	pur.	3	10	
5046 <i>capsicastrum</i>	2 3	gP	yel.	2	10	
5047 <i>Hendersonii</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	10	
5048 <i>Trichosanthes colubrina</i>	3	..	white	4	10	} <i>Curious, Serpent Cucumber.</i>
5050 <i>coccinea</i>	2	..	yel.	..	10	
5052 <i>palmata</i>	3	..	white	..	10	



FOR THE FORMATION OF WREATHS AND WINTER BOUQUETS.

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail</i>						<i>General Observations.</i>
	<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	
5054 <i>Acroelinium roseum</i>	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	5	} <i>Beautiful Everlastings.</i>
5056 —album	2	..	white	..	5	
5057 —mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
5060 <i>Ammobium alatum</i>	2	hhP	..	2	5	<i>Pretty, easily cultivated.</i>
5062 <i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	2	hA	red	1	5	} <i>The Globe Amaranths are known by its round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelor's Buttons."</i>
5064 —alba	2	..	white	..	5	
5066 —carnea	2 3	..	pink	..	5	
5070 —striata	2	..	stri.	..	5	
5071 —nana compacta	2	..	v. red	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
5072 —in vars.	2	..	mixed	1	5	
5074 aurantiaca	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
5076 <i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i>	2 3	..	yel.	3	5	} <i>Eternal Flowers. All are greatly admired for their beauty, they succeed when grown in peat and loam.</i>
5078 —album	2 3	..	white	..	5	
5080 —macranthum	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
5081 —Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
5086 Blood Red	2 3	..	d. red	1	10	
5098 monstrosum double	2 3	..	mixed	2	5	
5100 —dwarf	2 3	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
5107 <i>Helipetrum Sanfordii</i>	2	tA	yel.	1	10	}
5108 anthemoides	2	..	..	..	10
5110 <i>Rhodanthe maculata</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	10	} <i>Everlastings.</i>
5114 —alba	2 3	..	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
5118 Manglesii	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
5119 mixed	2 3	..	mixed	1	10	
5120 <i>Xeranthemum annuum</i>	2	hA	pur.	2	5	
5122 —album	2	..	white	..	5	}
5125 multiflorum	2	..	purple	..	5	
5126 —album	2	..	white	..	5	
5127 —superbissimum	2	..	dbl. bl.	..	10	



Many of these varieties, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of Winter Bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							<i>General Observations.</i>
	<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>		
5128 <i>Agrostis nebulosa*</i>	2	hA	ap.	1	5	} <i>Very fine for vases and bouquets.</i>	
5130 <i>pulchella</i>	2	..	..	..	5		
5132 <i>minutiflora</i>	2	..	..	..	10		
5136 <i>Andropogon argenteus*</i>	3	hP	..	3	5		
5138 <i>Arundo Donax</i>	3	..	..	10	5	} <i>Fine sub-tropical plants.</i>	
5140 —fol. <i>variegata*</i>	3	..	..	..	10		
5142 <i>festucoides variegata*</i>	3	..	..	4	10		
5144 <i>Avena sterilis</i>	2 3	hA	..	3	5		<i>Animated Oats.</i>
5146 <i>Bambusa Falconeri</i>	2	tP	..	5-10	10		
5150 <i>Briza geniculata</i>	2	..	..	1	5	} <i>Quaking grass.</i>	
5152 <i>gracilis</i>	2	..	..	..	5		
5154 <i>maxima</i>	2	..	..	1½	5		
5158 <i>Brizopyrum siculum</i>	2	..	..	½	5		<i>Fine Dwarf.</i>
5160 <i>Bromus brizaeformis</i>	2	..	..	2	5		
5162 <i>macrostachyus</i>	2	..	..	..	5		
5164 <i>madritensis</i>	2	..	..	..	5		
5166 <i>Chloris barbata</i>	2	..	..	1	5	} <i>Elegant for groups.</i>	
5168 <i>truncata "vera"</i>	2	hP	..	½	5		
5170 <i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i>	2	hA	..	1	5		
5172 <i>Coix lachryma</i>	2 3	..	..	1½	5	} <i>Job's Tears.</i>	
5174 <i>Chinensis</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5		
5175 <i>Cryptopyrum Richardsoni</i>	2	..	..	2	10		
5175a <i>Cynosurus elegans</i>	2	hP	..	..	5		
5175b <i>Dactylis glaucescens</i>	2	..	..	3	10		


<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							<i>General Observations.</i>
	<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>		
5176 <i>Eleusine barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA	ap.	1	5		
5176a corocana	2 3	..	..	..	5		
5176b indica	2 3	..	..	..	5		<i>Spec. ex. China.</i>
5178 <i>Elymus Hystrix</i>	2 3	hP	..	4	5		
5180 <i>Eragrostis elegans</i>	2	hA	..	1	5		
5182 amabilis	2	..	..	..	5		
5183 Abyssinica	2	..	..	..	5		} <i>Love Grass.</i>
5184 maxima	2	..	..	..	10		
5185 sauveolens	2	..	..	..	5		
5188 <i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	..	10	5		
5190 —foliis variegatis*	2 3	..	..	..	10		} <i>Very fine and showy; hardy</i>
5192 <i>Eulalia Japonica</i>	2 3	..	..	5	10		
5195 <i>Festuca heterophylla</i>	2 3	..	..	2	5		} <i>One of the best for lawn decoration; hardy.</i>
5198 <i>Gymnothrix caudata</i>	2 3	tP	..	..	10		
5200 Japonica	2 3	..	..	6	10		
5202 latifolia	2 3	..	..	8	10		
5205 <i>Gynierium argenteum*</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5		
5207 —fol. variegatum*	2 3	..	..	..	10		
5208 jubatum	2 3	..	..	..	10		} <i>Pampas Grass.</i>
5210 roseum*	2 3	..	..	..	10		
5212 <i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	2 3	hA	..	2	5		
5214 <i>Isolepis gracilis</i>	2 3	..	..	1	5		
5216 <i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	2 3	..	..	2	5		<i>Hare's Tail Grass.</i>
5225 <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	2 3	hP	..	4	5		
5226 sulcatum	2 3	..	..	3	10		} <i>Very showy and hardy.</i>
5228 <i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	2 3	..	..	1½	5		
5229 <i>Poa amabilis</i>	2 3	..	..	2	10		
5230 <i>Setaria macrochæta</i>	2 3	hA	..	1½	5		
5234 <i>Stipa pennata*</i>	2	..	..	..	5		
5235 elegantissima	2	..	..	..	10		} <i>Feather Grass.</i>
5237 <i>Tricholæna violacea</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10		
5242 <i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5		
5248 <i>Zea Japonica</i>	2 3	..	..	3	5		
5250 Cuzco Maize	2 3	..	..	..	5		} <i>Ornamental varieties of Corn.</i>
5252 Curagua "	2 3	..	..	..	5		
5255 New Miniature Maize	2 3	..	..	..	5		

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Long experience in selecting enables us to make up Collections which are invariably satisfactory to purchasers, and our usual full assortment the present season, embracing every desirable novelty and standard sort, either raised here or imported, from the most reliable seed growers in Europe, insures assortments of the rarest sorts and finest qualities; all of the growth of the past season and TRUE TO NAME.


COLLECTIONS OF

100	Varieties of	Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, for.....	\$4 00
50	do.	do. do. do. do.	2 00
25	do.	Annuals, do.	1 00
12	do.	do. do.	50
25	do.	More Rare Annuals do.	2 00
10	do.	do do.	1 00
50	do.	Choice Green-House Seeds, do.	8 00
25	do.	do. do. do.	4 00
12	do.	do. do. do.	2 50
20	do.	do. Hardy Biennials and Perennials, for.....	1 00
25	do.	do. American Seeds for European Culture, for.....	2 00
50	do.	do. do. do. do. do. for.....	4 00

 All Strictly Our Own Selection. 

IMPROVED FRENCH AND GERMAN ASTERS.

In this latitude, Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed, or in pots, within a close pot or frame, or in the house, and when an inch high they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hot-bed, from whence they can be bedded out when about three or four inches high. This should be done during or immediately after showery weather. *Asters do finely sown in the open ground, middle of May. The only objection to this mode is their late and short duration of flowering.*

 In ordering these Collections, please give the numbers of the particular Assortments desired.

BEAUTIFUL COLLECTIONS OF


No.	1—18	Varieties Double Quilled German Asters.....	\$0 60
"	4—12	do. do. do. do. do.	50
"	7—6	do. do. do. do. do.	25
"	9—16	do. do. Dwarf do. do.	75
"	10—12	do. do. do. do. do.	50
"	13—6	do. do. do. do. do.	30
"	16—12	do. New Dwarf Bouquet do.	60
"	17—8	do. do. do. do. do.	50
"	19—6	do. do. do. do. do.	30
"	22—12	do. Globe Flowered do.	50
"	25—6	do. do. do. do. do.	25
"	28—12	do. Pyramidal German do.	60
"	31—6	do. do. do. do. do.	30
"	33—6	do. do. Dwarf do. do.	30
"	35—12	do. do. do. Bouquet do.	60
"	36—8	do. do. do. do. do.	50
"	39—6	do. do. do. do. do.	40
"	45—6	do. Emperor (Large) Asters.....	60
"	46—24	do. Truffaut's Pæony Perfection do.	1 25
"	48—18	do. do. do. do. do.	1 00
"	51—12	do. do. do. do. do.	75
"	54—8	do. do. do. do. do.	60
"	54a—6	do. do. do. do. do.	40
"	54b—6	do. New Dwarf do. do.	50
"	55—18	do. Imbrique Pompon do.	1 00
"	57—12	do. do. do. do. do.	75
"	58—8	do. do. do. do. do.	50
"	60—6	do. do. do. do. do.	40

Improved French and German Asters.—*Continued.*

No. 63—12	Varieties	Chrysanthemum-flowered	Asters	.....	\$0 75
" 64— 8	do.	do.	do.	.....	50
" 66— 6	do.	do.	do.	.....	50
" 69—12	do.	Dwarf	do.	.....	75
" 70— 8	do.	do.	do.	.....	60
" 72— 6	do.	do.	do.	.....	40
" 75—10	do.	Large-flowered	Rose	.....	60
" 76— 6	do.	New Victoria	Needle	.....	75
" 77a—6	do.	Large flowered	Rose	.....	50
" 80— 6	do.	White Centered	Crown	.....	30
" 83—12	do.	Betteridge's	Quilled	.....	60
" 84— 8	do.	do.	do.	.....	50
" 86— 6	do.	do.	do.	.....	35
" 88—12	do.	New Victoria		.....	75
" 89— 8	do.	do.	do.	.....	60
" 92— 6	do.	do.	do.	.....	50
" 92a— 4	do.	New Dwarf	Victoria	.....	40
" 93— 6	do.	Needle or Hedge	Hog	.....	40
" 95—10	do.	Uhland		.....	60
" 98— 6	do.	do.		.....	40
" 99— 6	do.	Pyramidal	Hedge-hog	.....	40
" 101— 6	do.	New Schiller		.....	30
" 102— 8	do.	do.		.....	40
" 104— 6	do.	Goliath		.....	40
" 106— 4	do.	New Washington		.....	60

German Ten Weeks and Other Stocks.

Sow at the same time, and treat in precisely the same manner as Asters, except that they may be transplanted several times with advantage in the earlier stages of growth, the shift tending to give them a more compact and dwarf habit.

 In ordering, please give the numbers of the particular Assortments desired.

COLLECTIONS OF

No. 107—24	Varieties	Dwarf	German Ten Weeks	Stocks	.....	\$1 25
" 110—18	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	1 00
" 113—12	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	75
" 119— 6	do.	do.	Bouquet	do.	.....	40
" 120—10	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	60
" 121—24	do.	do.	Large Flowering	do.	.....	1 25
" 125—18	do.	Dwarf	do.	do.	.....	1 00
" 128—12	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	75
" 131— 8	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	50
" 132a—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	40
" 134— 8	do.	Pyramidal	do.	Dwarf	.....	60
" 137— 6	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	50
" 140— 8	do.	New Tree, or	Giant	do.	.....	50
" 143— 6	do.	do.	do.	Perfection	.....	40
" 146— 6	do.	Wall Flower-leaved	Dwarf	do.	.....	40
" 147—12	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	60
" 152— 8	do.	Intermediate	German	do.	.....	50
" 152a—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	40
" 155— 4	do.	New East Lothian	Winter	do.	.....	40
" 161—12	do.	Fine	Winter	do.	.....	60
" 162— 8	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	50
" 164— 6	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	40
" 167— 5	do.	Corcadeau	Winter	do.	.....	40
" 170—12	do.	Double German	Wall Flower	do.	.....	1 00
" 171a—8	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	80
" 173— 6	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	60

Assortments of Flower Seeds.

COLLECTIONS OF

No. 176—12	Varieties Dwarf Rocket Larkspur.....	\$0 66
" 177—6	do. do. do. do.	50
" 179—8	do. Tall do. do.	50
" 180—6	do. do. do. do.	40
" 182a—6	do. New Bismarck do.	40
" 183—5	do. Dwarf Candelabrum formed Larkspur.....	30
" 185—6	do. New Emperor Larkspur.....	40
" 188—6	do. Hybrid Double do.	40
" 191—6	do. Ranunculus-flowered Larkspur.....	40
" 194—8	do. Tall Branching do.	40
" 194a—6	do. do. do. do.	30
" 196—10	do. Finest Dwarf Snapdragon.....	60
" 197—6	do. do. do. do.	50
" 200—12	do. Double Prize Hollyhocks.	1 00
" 201—8	do. do. do. do.	75
" 203—6	do. do. do. do.	60
" 212—8	do. Marvel of Peru.....	40
" 212a—12	do. do. do.	50
" 215—6	do. Marvel of Peru (with variegated leaves).....	40
" 218—12	do. Double Carnation Poppies.....	40
" 221—6	do. Pæony-flowered do.	40
" 224—6	do. Ranunculus do. do.	40
" 227—6	do. Large flowering Sweet Scabious.....	40
" 230—6	do. Fine Dwarf Double do.	40
" 233—6	do. Beautiful Double Zinnia.....	40
" 234—10	do. do. do. do.	50
" 236—6	do. New Dwarf do. do.	50
" 239—10	do. Sweet Peas.....	40
" 242—10	do. Double French Marigold.....	40
" 244—6	do. do. do. do.	30
" 245—6	do. do. African do.	30
" 246—6	do. Centaurea Cyanus (Corn Blue Bottle).....	40
" 247—8	do. Annual Chrysanthemum.....	50
" 248—12	do. Fine Heartsease, or Pansy.....	75
" 249—18	do. do. do. do.	1 25
" 250—8	do. do. do. do.	75
" 251—6	do. do. do. do.	50
" 254—12	do. Fine China Pink (Heddewigii, etc.).....	50
" 255—6	do. do. do. do.	30
" 257—10	do. Helichrysum, or Eternal Flowers fl. pl.	50
" 257a—12	do. do. do. do.	60
" 257b—8	do. do. do. do.	40
" 257c—6	do. do. do. do.	30
" 260—8	do. Fine Salpiglossis.....	40
" 263—8	do. Schizanthus.....	40
" 266—6	do. Double Dwarf Jacobæa.....	40
" 267—10	do. Single Dahlia.....	1 00
" 269—12	do. Fine Large-flowering Petunias.....	1 25
" 272—6	do. do. do.	75
" 273—12	do. Double Fringed do.	1 50
" 274—6	do. do. do. do.	90
" 275—12	do. Double do.	1 50
" 278—6	do. do. do.	75
" 279—10	do. Digitalis (Fox Glove).....	40
" 281—10	do. Beautiful Phlox Drummondii.....	75
" 283—12	do. do. Portulaca.....	60
" 286—6	do. Double do.	1 00
" 289—12	do. Amaranthus (ornamental foliage).....	75
" 290—6	do. Xeranthemum.....	40
" 292—6	do. Globe Amaranths (everlasting flowers).....	40
" 295—6	do. Lobelia.....	40
" 298—12	do. Tall Nasturtium.....	40